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DELEGATES ADDRESS GENEVA CBW CONFERENCE

Hungarian Envoy

LD092135 Budapest MTI in English 1618 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, September 9 (MTI) -- The 1975 accord banning biological weapons and specifying the destruction of stockpiles, the first true international disarmament measure, made a major contribution to building confidence, stressed Ambassador David Meiszter, head of the Hungarian delegation, in his address on Tuesday. Hungary, which was one of the first to sign the contract, has kept strictly to its specifications, never having had biological weapons. The ambassador stressed that the agreement has not been infringed upon since it was signed, and indicated that since the accord became valid not a single state has initiated an investagation for infringement of it.

In the light of te latest ahcievements of biology, adherence to the agreement is more important than ever before. It is important for among other reasons, because it sets a good example on which the cause of disarmament can continue to progress, stated the head of the Hungarian delegation, expressing his hope that with the political intentions of the involved parties, the agreement banning chemical weapons could be signed in the foreseeable future, too.

Polish Delegate

LD102312 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 10 Sep 86

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, Sep. 10 -- Head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski, took the floor at a plenary debate of the second review conference of states-parties to the convention on banning bacteriological and toxic weapons now taking place in the palace of nations here.

Turbanski stated that the convention, the first disarmament step in the strict sense of the term, was a great achievement for the world community and at the same time a cause of special satisfaction for Poland. On Poland's motion the Geneva protocol of 1925 foresees banning the use of not only poisonous gases but also bacteriological weapons during war. The convention of 1972, elaborated with Poland's active participation, is a logical continuation of the Geneva protocol of 1925.

Poland also shows full support for this convention and at the same time actively participates in efforts to reach the possibly earliest agreement on the ban and destruction of chemical weapons. This kind of agreement would end the process started 60 years ago by the Geneva protocol, stated the head of the Polish delegation. Poland has never possessed bacteriological and toxic weapons and does not intend to. Her laws are in line with the obligations stemming from this convention.

Ambassador Turbanski also stated that Poland greeted with pleasure the recently noted progress in negotiations on banning chemical weapons and their destruction and noted with special respect the Soviet proposals which have contributed seriously to the acceleration of these negotiations.

SPAIN, ALBANIA ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU121034 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA) -- Proceeding from the desire to develop relations between the two countries, the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Kingdom of Span agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

MALILE, KORBECI ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU111059 Tirana ATA in Egnlish 0934 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 11 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day, the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Pak Jong-si gave a cocktail at the embassy seat on September 10. Present were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the vice-minister of education and culture, Bardhyl Golemi, the vice-chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of the Tirana District, met Rreli and other guests.

NOVELLA DESCRIBES KOSOVO DEMONSTRATIONS

AU071958 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 31 Aug 86 p 5-6

[Adriatik Kallulli review of volume of stories and novellas by Ismail Kadare, "Time of Writing": "Types and Conflicts From History and the Present"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The novella "The Wedding Guests Are Slaughtered" has a particular place in this volume. The novella takes as its theme the struggle of the young people of Kosovo in defense of their legitimate democratic and national rights. The author stigmatizes the dark chauvinist forces that exert repression and incite hostility among peoples. Through the depiction of an intellectual family in Poristina and other characters who enter into direct or oblique relations with them, he creates a realistic tableaux showing life in Kosovo in recent years. The novel shakes the reader with its combination of artistic creation and documentary literature, resembling more a drama which enacts what it describes. A governing framework is provided by the sequence of incidents which a Kosovar surgeon witnesses at her hospital. Divided into chapters with intriguing titles, the work maintains tension. The reader feels as if he is reliving parts of these events and seems to witness them himself. Imaginative power is another talent of the author.

At present the world is producing voluminous literature on national themes. But only a small portion of this succeeds in viewing these involved problems and contradictions from an internationalist class standpoint. This novella is a typical example of how the author is led by the wisdom of our party on this question and by our consistent and internationalist position. All this is absorbed into the poetry of the novel, in a harmony of content and form.

The character of the surgeon Teuta Shkreli is a type of honest person who matures through a difficult struggle, and finds appropriate weapons to defend herself with dignity. In this confrontation she reveals her true personality, while the man who attacks her is discredited. The reader experiences the whole nightmare of the investigative meeting, and supports the wisdom of the Kosovo intellectual, who finds the weapons the moment calls for; while the delegate at the meeting becomes resentful, angry, and finally breaks out in hysteria.

The investigative meeting is broken off for a while, and the author conducts us to a new scene, in the "Old Serbia" kebab resturant. This chapter is one of the finestin the novella. The author's scalpel cuts ever more deeply, uncovering the roots of chauvinism. Every statement is considered and inserted with a sure artistic hand, unmasking either chauvinistic forces and tendencies, or those people who stir up such dregs. The author has portrayed realistically the psychological states of both sides. On the one hand we have the honest Albanians, patriots and internationalists fighting for their elementary human and national rights, and on the other hand there are the backward-looking, medieval fellow-travellers who deny them these rights, who trample upon human and national freedoms with violence and blood, and wonder at the others' endurance, so full of dignity and honorable patriotism. [passage omitted]

After the revolting investigative meeting there is an afternoon scene. Teuta Shkreli returns home in deep concern, insulted, although innocent. She and her husband neither eat nor drink, but only think about things to come and about other people. Now see what the likes of Dobrilovic, Jovic, and Vladan are doing at the same time! Huddled together in a drinking den with the stench of roast meat and chauvinism, they eat and drink and dream of days of extermination and persecution, and repercussions against all Albanians and honest people. Martin Shkreli thinks the right path is to forget past hatreds. Dobrilovic wants to stoke hatred, past and present. Look at the dialogue and the attitudes of each side! The author has succeeded in revealing the deep contrast between these opposing forces with artistic naturalness. The novel is more than a drama. Its artistic power equals its powerful ideological content, and the internationalist standpoint of the author. With courage and care and objectivity the author has described acute problems, and his attitude is militant and rational on every page of the story. It enriches the mind of the reader. [passage omitted]

ARTICLE DEPLORES BAD BEHAVIOR AMONG SOCCER FANS

AU091556 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Sep 86 p 3

[Sotiraq Gjordeni article: "A Diseased Fan Mentality -- Behavior of Uncultured People"]

[Excerpts] A sports match naturally creates a close relationship between the people who fill the stands of the stadium and the sportsmen on the turf. [passage omitted]

However, in certain cases, the attitudes and behavior of certain individuals create an impression which is not only completely anti-sport, but which is alien to the characterr and nature of the progressive citizen of our society. This kind of attitude and behavior creates what is called a diseased fan mentality. To cheer the team you support, to applaud and congratulate the players, and then to return home smiling and happy is to show love and respect for sport. But if the team of your heart loses, then to still keep calm and not be uselessly provoked shows a healthy and well-mannered personality. so, the diseased fan mentality has no place in a cultured person or well-mannered sportlover. The sick fan shows through his behavior that he does not love sport and sportsmen, but the very opposite.

Last Sunday, for instance, many fine matches were played on the first day of the national soccer championship. [passage omitted]

But this was not the case with some supporters of 'Apolonia' of Fier, who played at Kavaje. 'Apolonia' won. But some sick fans diminished the achievement of this victory. We cannot believe that the sportlovers of Fier who support soccer and who have congratulated their team so many times can be in agreement with the behavior of some fans in their midst. On the contrary, they have no doubt condemned it, will condemn it, and will not permit such incidents in the future. Like the rest of public opinion, they have the right to ask of sick fans: How can you forget that you are in a public place, and that nobody should be obliged to see and hear your harmful "feats"? How can you forget that our society has its standards, which it has decided for itself, and defends? In your moments of delirious partisanship, do you as an individual perhaps imagine that this society will not condemn you? Like the immature person you are, do you think that you are the sole center of attention, with your unseemly behavior? Well, to give you your due, you are indeed at the center of healthy public opinion, which does not approve, but despises your behavior.

That is how the people of Kavaje responded. And no doubt this is what the citizens of Fier will do too, for they do not consider themselves as on the same level as a few immature persons.

The sick fan is predisposed to break rules, and so set himself against public opinion. He knows very well that you need a ticket to enter a stadium. This is elementary and compulsory. But he does differently. In Kavaje, a few hours before the match began, when the stadium was empty, some fans entered without tickets. And they did the same thing later by boarding trains without tickets. We ask: In what way were our citizens under an obligation to you, to permit you to break the public peace in the town, and in what way were those cafes under an obligation to you, to allow you to behave in such hooligan-like fashion? Was this the way to "celebrate" your victory? These were not celebrations, but intolerable and punishable acts.

True sportslovers have their favorite players, who really are to be admired. But respect toward favorite players is not shown by having their names written on shirts, as some fans have done. This kind of thing has the opposite effect, and does harm to a favorite player, cultivating in him a sense of bigheadedness and indispensability, which weakens him. Besides, such imitation makes a sick fan look ridiculous, and public opinion rightly points a finger at him and criticizes him. We have plenty of ways of honoring and encouraging outstanding sportsmen: the press, television, sports quizzes, meetings with prominent sportsmen, collective congratulations, moral stimuli, down to the award of high honors, etc. Our sportsmen have everything they need, and can do without people carrying their names on their chests, reducing their own personalities in this way.

Our society is not indifferent towards alien manifestations, and condemns them strongly. When some "brave lad," like one of the sick fans from Fier, violates our standards, and pays no regard to the laws and rules of the socialist community, our society does not let them get away with it. Toward some of these fans, people who blithely break every elementary rule of our socialist order, it is right to apply our laws, since in the last analysis restrictive measures also have an educative effect. It must be said that educative work must always be kept active against alien manifestations, including the diseased fan mentality. This work is not of the standard it should be in the various enterprises of Fier District which employ these fans who do not even respect the most basic standards of good behavior in society. So, the party base organizations, professional and youth organizations are faced with the task of taking stock, assuming responsibility, and subjecting these immature individuals to sound criticism.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREECE'S PAPANDREOU

Arrives 11 Sep

AU111310 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou had arrived in Bulgaria on a working and friendly visit. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

The ceremony was also attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Ogbyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, and Grigor Stoichkov.

Television Interview

AU101825 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 10 (BTA) -- Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, assessed the extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, as a very important gesture.

"This was a very important gesture," said Mr Papandreou in an interview for Bulgarian television, aired in tonight's "Around the World and at Home" news program. We are attaching great importance to the halting of the nuclear tests and truly regret the fact that Washington not only rejected Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal, but also regarded it as a propaganda move," said he.

The Greek prime minister expressed his conviction that the Soviet initiative would undoubtedly have a serious impact in Europe and over the U.S. Congress. "We are before all optimists but nonetheless must admit that there are difficulties," said he.

Mr Andreas Papandreou stated that Greece fully supports the initiative announced by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu on the ridding of the Balkans of all chemical weapons and expressed his country's willingness to cooperate in its implementation.

He said that there is one major obstacle to the implementation of the intiative to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. This is Turkey's refusal to take part in it. "We in Greece believe that we must start turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone even if Turkey refuses to follow us," said Mr Papandreou. He added that this matter will be discussed during his meeting in Bucharest and Sofia.

Mr Andreas Papandreou stated that the relations between Greece and Bulgaria can really serve as an excellent example," The matter is not simply that we, a country belonging to a different alliance, are working together with Bulgaria, a member of the Eastern bloc. What is much more important is that our positions on development, both on the development of the world and of the Balkans, coincide," said he. "We value highly the great peace-promoting role of President Zhivkov."

In conclusion the Greek prime minister expressed his conviction that the active bilateral cooperation will bolster the two countries' interests, security and development.

Talks Begin

AU111827 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] On 11 September at the Boyana residence, Bulgarian-Greek talks at the highest level began with a meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou, who arrived in Bulgaria today for a working and friendly visit. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of Bulgarian-Greek relations, whose character established them as a factor of stability and good-neighborliness in the Balkan Peninsula.

Led by mutual respect and political realism, Bulgaria and Greece are giving a good example of mutual beneficial cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural realms. New prospects undoubtedly will also be outlined by the present dialogue. The official talks which have begun give grounds for this evaluation. In addition to Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreoou, on the Bulgarian side the talks are attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov; Petur Mladenov; Khristo Khristov, minister of trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bilateral Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Lyuben Bozhev, aide to the chairman of the State Council; and Petur Slavchev, Bulgarian ambassador in Athens. On the Greek side the talks are attended by the officials accompanying the prime ministers.

Important issues were discussed related to the prospects of developing mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation in different areas in the interest of the two peoples, good-neighborliness, and peace in the Balkans and Europe.

Relations Improving

AU111833 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA) -- Talks started today between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, and Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, who is currently on a working friendly visit to Bulgaria.

The two politicians expressed satisfaction with the state of the Bulgaro-Greek relations, which are developing well in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields. Active contacts have been established between the two countries' public organizations and contacts are being established between the citizens of Bulgaria and Greece.

It was noted that the good neighbor relations of trust, understanding, and cooperation are to the benefit of both nations and that they correspond to the modern requirements for peaceful coexistence of the countries of different social order. The Bulgaro-Greek relations were assessed as a stabilizing factor in the Balkans that helps improve the political crime in Europe and world-wide.

The Greek prime minister and the Bulgarian head of state agreed that their current meeting will give a new impetus to the development of bilateral relations.

Certain topical issues related to the international situation were also discussed during the sincere and friendly meeting.

The foreign ministers of the two countries, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Karolos Papoulias, together with other officials, joined Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou later in the talks.

The talks are continuing tomorrow.

Friendship Declaration Signed

AU111834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] On 11 September Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister, signed a historical document -- a Declaration on Friendship, Good-neighborliness, and Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Greece. The declaration is inspired by the UN Charter and by the Helskinki Conference Final Act. It corresponds to the new qualititative changes in bilateral relations, which are a result of the peace-loving policy of Bulgaria and Greece. The document reflects the new elements in bilateral relations and the willingness of two neighbouring states' peoples to defend peace in the Balkans and build their future in an atmosphere of good-neighborliness, understanding, and cooperation.

Declaration Outlined

AU120834 Sofia BTA in English 0627 GMT 12 Sep 86

["Bulgaro-Greek Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, who is currently on a friendly working visit to Bulgaria, signed last night a "Declaration of Friendship, Good-neighbor Relations and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece".

The document expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring states correspond to the interests of the two peoples and are an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe, that the differences in the two countries' sociopolitical systems must not become obstacles to the development of their relations.

Wishing to lay stable foundations for the future development of the bilateral relations, the two countries will continue to honor the U.N. Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and the acting international agreements and generally accepted norms of international law.

Bulgaria and Greece undertake not to encourage or get involved in hostile acts against each other, and not to allow the use of their territories for such acts. If a situation should arise that the two states regard as a threat to peace for one of them, the two states will immediately establish contact for an exchange of views on the elimination of this threat.

Together with the other Balkan states, Bulgaria and Greece will co-ordinate their efforts for the improvement of the climate of trust and understanding, for the turning of the Balkans into a region of stability, peace and detente. Pursuing this aim, they will promote the development of the multilateral Balkan cooperation in the field of common interest and will continue with their efforts at implementing the idea to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The declaration reads that the two countries will assist all efforts aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of military tension and conflicts, at a peaceful settlement of all crises, and the elimination of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination, against the policies of violence and faits accompli in international relations.

Bulgaria and Greece undertake to support the U.N. especially as far as the preservation of peace and security and the resolution of disputes are concerned. The two countries support the principle of the U.N. decisions being honored by all its members, including those whom these decisions concern.

Bulgaria and Greece will assist with all means at their disposal for the elimination of the threat of war and of nuclear war before all. They will cooperate actively for the halting of the arms race and the prevention of its proliferation into space, for the achievement of conventional and nuclear arms reduction at the lowest possible levels, based on equality and equal security, and with the ultimate goal of attaining complete and total disarmament under strict and efficient international control.

The two countries support the complete halting of all nuclear tests as a first step to the elimination of the nuclear arms.

Bulgaria and Greece will broaden their ties in different fields.

In conclusion the declaration reads that its content is not directed against third countries and that it does not violate the rights and obligations stemming from acting international agreements and treaties to which Bulgaria and Greece are parties.

State Dinner Given

AU111836 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has given an official dinner at the Boyana residence in honor of Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister. On the Bulgarian side the dinner was attended by comrades Georgi Atanasov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as by other officials. The officials accompanying Prime Minister Papandreou also took part in the dinner.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST CRITICISM IN RUDE PRAVO CITED

LD080856 Prague CTK in English 0647 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 8 (CTK) -- The U.S. Government had over a year to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, but has failed to do so and its officials "repeat over and again assertions to explain their evident unwillingness to take even the smallest step toward disarmament", RUDE PRAVO said today.

"The United States has not and cannot have any explanation for its persistent rejection of Soviet proposals and joining of the moratorium," the paper said. Assertions about impossibility to control observance of the moratorium have been refuted many times.

A halt to nuclear tests is a demand of prime importance and the Soviet Union has been actually working for this ever since nuclear weapons came to be, RUDE PRAVO said, and stressed that a moratorium on both sides would greatly [words indistinct] added: "The U.S. President still owes an answer to the appeal from Moscow. But time does not wait. The duration of the Soviet unilateral moratorium cannot be prolonged forever. It is still possible to stop the nuclear fever."

The Slovak daily PRAVDA wrote that "another, this time secret American nuclear test proves that the Reagan administration grossly ignores the world public opinion as well as demands of the overwhelming majority of Americans themselves who want to join the Soviet decision."

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER ENDS VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD112249 Warsaw PAP in English 1855 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prague, Sept 11 -- Deputy Premier Zgibniew Szalajda today ended his visit to Prague where he conducted working talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart Ladislav Gerle.

The sides discussed issues related to the broadening and tightening of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in machine and electronic industries.

During the visit, Zbigniew Szalajda was received by head of the Czechoslovak Government Lubomir Strougal. The sides reviewed the most important issues of Polish-Czechoslovak economic cooperation, stressing the necessity of further integration of activities of both states, especially in scientific-technological cooperation, specialization and coproduction among enterprises.

HUNGARIAN TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH HLOCH

LD112319 Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prague, September 11 (MTI) -- Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, who is participating at the series of events marking economic and technical days in Czechoslovakia, held talks with Alois Hloch, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade and with Jaroslav Jakubec, president of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Alois Hloch and Tamas Beck examined issues related to improving the pattern of trade turnover between Hungary and Czechoslovakia and increasing turnover. They exchanged views on opportunities for cooperation and stressed the importance of advancing direct contacts among companies.

The presidents of the two chambers briefed one another on preparations for the Sofia meeting of the Committee of CMEA Member Chamber Presidents in October, and debated the tasks related to the working plan and program of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak sections of their institutions. The presidents of the sections are to hold a joint meeting in Budapest in the near future.

COLOTKA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FROM SYRIA

LD111331 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Syria -- The CSSR Government delegation headed by Peter Colotka, federal deputy premier and Slovak premier, concluded its visit to Syria today and left Damascus by air for home. During his stay in Syria, Peter Colotka had talks with Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and with other Syrian Government officials regarding questions of the two countries' mutual relations, particularly in the economic field.

HRUSKOVIC RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION 11 SEP

LD120422 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committe, today in Bratislava received and delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Julian Alvarez Blanco, head of the Health Department. Hruskovic informed the guests about the organization and management of our health care and the party work in this sector. The possibilities of further deepening cooperation between Czechoslovak and Cuban health workers was also discussed.

KAPEK ATTENDS ADVANCED SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS MEETING

LD111150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Teachers, scientific-research, and economic-administrative employees and representatives of the students of the Advanced School of Economics in Prague today discussed the school's main tasks in view of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The school-wide meeting was attended by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, Prague city party committee chief secretary, and other officials.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS SENT TO BULGARIA, DPRK

LD091048 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The party and state leadership of the GDR has sent cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national days of Bulgaria and the DPRK. The greetings message to the Bulgarian representatives praises the act of liberation of the Soviet Union and the victorious armed uprising 42 years ago as turning point in the history of the fraternal country. The cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria has reached a high level and includes all areas of social life today.

The letter to the leading DPRK politicians emphasizes that the people's republic has developed into an efficient socialist state in a historically short period of time. The GDR welcomes the proposal for a nuclear weapons-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, as well as the dialogue policy of the DPRK as appropriate steps for lasting peace.

SIEBER HOLDS TALKS IN ROME WITH PCI OFFICIAL

LD120504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Rome, 11 Sep (ADN) -- The SED and the PCI have the firm desire to deepen their cooperation in the interest of peace and social progress. This was affirmed in a meeting on Thursday in Rome between Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, and Antonio Rubbi, member of the national leadership and head of the International Relations Department of the PCI Central Committee.

The conversation focused on issues concerning the international situation, the policies of both parties, and the development of relations between the SED and the PCI. The partners in the talks agreed that in view of the sharpened international situation, averting the danger of a nuclear inferno and ensuring world peace have become the basic issues concerning the existence of humanity.

The working together of all forces of reason and realism, the active engagement of all states, all parties and social forces and denominational movements for a change toward disarmament and detente was therefore an urgent demand of the age. Both parties supported any initiative that would contribute to an improvement of the international situation, the removal of confrontation and the development of cooperation. The partners in the talks noted with satisfaction that relations between the SED and the PCI are developing well. Guenter Sieber had arrived in Rome on Thursday to take part in the concluding event of the UNITA press festival.

REICHELT ARRIVES IN ALGIERS FOR 6-DAY VISIT

LD082334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers, 8 Sep (ADN) -- Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, arrived in Algiers today for a 6-day visit at the invitation of Mohamed Rouighi, the Algerian minister for hydraulics, environment and forests. In their first meeting the two ministers praised relations in the field of hydraulics, which are developing positively and for the benefit of both countries.

SED DELEGATION MEETS AFGHAN LEADER NAJIBULLAH

LD120432 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cooperation between the GDR and Afghanistan is at a high level according to the assessment of Najibullah, secretary general [of the Central Committee] of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. During a meeting today in Kabul with a delegation of the SED Central Committee, he also expressed thanks for the extensive help in the democratic development of the country. Najibullah reported the efforts of the People's Democratic Party to strengthen the people's revolutionary power in Afghanistan and to solve the problems in the region politically.

SINDERMANN ADDRESSES UN FEDERATION CONFERENCE

LD092336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, held a reception in Berlin this evening for the participants in the 10th European Regional Conference of the World Federation of UN Associations (WFUNA).

In his speech, Horst Sindermann praised the work of the UN societies for its dissemination of and gaining of respect for the noble goals and principles of the United Nations. In this task they can continue to count on the full support and active cooperation of the GDR and its people, he said. He stressed that now more than ever the world needs the efforts to bring nations together and to preserving peace that this world organization performs and inspires. "Responding to this realization, the GDR has as the cornerstones of its policy peace, security, dialogue, and cooperation," Sindermann said. The GDR is actively working to make its contribution to the further balanced development of the overall European process in all spheres of the CSCE Final Acts, he added.

In his reply, WFUNA President Dr Davidson Nicol thanked the host of the 10th European Regional Conference -- the GDR League for the United Nations -- for its hospitality. He stressed that the World Federation would continue its commitment to the consolidation of peace. He expressed his satisfaction that it had been possible to preserve peace in Europe for over 40 years. This must remain a good tradition, he said.

Nicol paid tribute to the GDR as a peace-loving state and presented Horst Sindermann, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Peter Florin, and other GDR public figures with medals to mark the 40th anniversary of the WFUNA.

REPORTAGE ON BERLIN WORKERS CONFERENCE

Congress Decisions Discussed

LD111834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Today, 4,300 best workers from Berlin enterprises signalled their firm resolve to contribute to the single-minded realizlation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress by means of new initiatives.

In a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the participants at the 11th Berlin Best Workers Conference affirm in the name of the more than 670,000 trade union organized workers of the capital that they will exceed the planned net production by at least 4 days' performance by the end of the year, that they will increase labor productivity by an additional 2 percent, and will reduce prime costs by between 0.2 and 0.5 percent in excess of plan.

Jointly with members of the Politburo and SED Central Committee Secretaries Guenter Mittag and Guenter Mittag and Guenter Shabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, workers from combines, enterprises and institutions reviewed their achievements since the party congress and discussed new plans. [passage omitted]

At the conclusion of the discussion Guenther Schabowski said that the best workers conference could be assessed as an important contribution to the realization of the party congress decisions on the consistent continuation of the unity of economic and social policy. It had summed up the experiences in applications of economic strategy in the 5 months since the party congress, and also drawn conclusions for the fulfillment and targeted overfilfillment of the plan in 1986. This was the most efficient preparation for the economic plan in 1987 and also served the realization of the overall 5-year plan until 1990, based on the high standards set at the party congress.

Mittag Addresses Conference

LD111616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1031 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN) -- The well-being of the people is and remains the supreme goal, the fundamental maxim of the policy of party and state. This was stated by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a speech in Berlin today at the 11th Berlin Best Workers Conference -- the first since the 11th SED Congress. This policy requires peace and is contributing towards safeguarding it. The safeguarding of peace, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the guaranteeing of the survival of mankind are the most important present tasks. "We are all fighting and working together for its solution. This vital basic interest unites us in our efforts and is also a great source of strength for new initiatives and achievements," Guenter Mittag said.

The extension of the USSR's moratorium for a stop to all nuclear weapons tests is a first and effective step on the way to the great goal of liberating the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and implementing a comprehensive program of disarmament in all spheres. This is the position of all Warsaw Pact states. "This is the position for which our republic is actively working with the policy of dialogue in the international arena."

"We assume that the renuciation of nuclear tests and an agreement with the other side on halting them before the end of this year would be the decisive step that would result in the so urgently needed chan e in international relations," Mittag said. The deadlock in the present situation in the sphere of disarmament can and has to be overcome in this way. The process of reduction and, finally, of the elimination of nuclear weapons stocks can and has to be initiated in this way. "The international public, all peoples of this earth, now expect a positive signal. It is also our will to work for this."

This means, above all, "to adapt uncompromisingly to qualitative new standards and to act in accordance with them everywhere." Only if a high and increasing rate of improved performance is ensured daily and if there is also constant work on the further development of the qualitative factors of this growth, especially through the use of key technologies, the envisaged further dynamic improvement in performance of all combines and enterprises can and will be guaranteed." This is the path for the further implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, the speaker stressed.

Berlin's industrial enterprises increased net production by 8.9 percent as of 31 August this year, Guenter Mittag said. Thus the annual plan has been fulfilled, proportionately speaking, to a level of 102.7 percent. The overfulfillment amounted to M121.5 million. Labor productivity also increased by 9.6 percent.

In Berlin's construction sector net production increased by 8 percent and the plan, proportionately, was fulfilled to a level of 104.4 percent. The overfulfillment amounted to M53.6 million. Labor productivity rose by 9.1 percent. Living conditions for a further 55,000 citizens of the GDR capital were improved through the construction and modernization of 20,278 homes.

The Berlin enterprises conscientiously met their export commitments to the USSR. They fulfilled the plan, proportionately, to a level of 102.5 percent. It is especially those combines and enterprises which are already orientating themselves by the higher standards of the 11th congress that contributed to all this. These include the 7 October machine tool combine with its parent enterprise, the pains and dyes combine, with its parent enterprise potash-chemicals, and the parent enterprise of the Berlin-Treptow electrical apparatus works combine, as well as such enterprises as the Berlin rubber works and Adlershof cable works.

"These combines and enterprises show high growth rates in net production, production of industrial goods and labor productivity,"the politician stressed.

"It has also become apparent that new intellectual, moral and material preconditions for the GDR have increased in many areas in orde for us to master key and high technologies on the basis of the socialist planned economy with its backbone, the combines," Guenter Mittag stated. This also facilitates the successful continuation of the path of social security and of the improvement of working and living conditions. The GDR's industry proved its high performance capacity, especially in mastering the key technologies, to all the world at the 1986 Leipzig Autumn Fair.

Another section of the speech was devoted to the task of giving even better effect to the qualitative factors of economic growth.

Today it is not longer enough to pay attention to only one or the other branch of economic activity. "The necessary economic dynamism can be guaranteed only if the qualitative factors are brought into effect, without exception, in the spirit of comprehensive intensification," the speaker said.

It is necessary to accelerate the growth of labor productivity and also to improve quality and reduce costs. It is necessary to introduce new products, make new technologies effective, and achieve greater economic yields.

It is necessary to guarantee production growth in accordance with demand with the available labor force and without additional use of energy and materials.

"Our party is facing with all consistency those talks arising objectively from the dynamism of the development of the productive forces in the new stage of the scientific-technological revolution. We shall solve them all the more effectively if we make better use of the advantages peculiar to socialism and realize the strength of our socialist planned economy."

Of particular importance is the rationalization of connected production sections; this had produced the greatest effect.

This also applies to the use of robot technology. It provides high, above-average economic efficiency only where the robot does not exist alongside the machines or alongside the technological process, but is a constituent part of the machine and of connected automated technological sections.

Guenter Mittag pointed out that there can thus be no microelectronics alongside previous production and technology. Rather it has to pervade this production and technology.

The GDR possesses today all the prerequisites and capabilities for developing and making effective use of key technologies in information techology, with microelectronics at the forefront.

"In all this process it is of decisive importance that the organic connection between science and production should be achieved," Mittag said. This is possible because, especially at the GDR Academy of Sciences and in the colleges and unversities, there is a significant potential for making key technologies effective at a rapid pace with high efficiency.

The use of key technologies is changing in a far-reaching way the whole reproduction process of the combines and enterprises -- techology, organization and economic use of resources.

One must not lose sight of the fact that it is not technical and technological tasks tat are of prime importance. The further development of the productive forces always begins with their main strength, the person. "Every manager must devote the greatest attention to his development and training. We shall always do it this way in socialism."

Guenter Mittag described its as a political-strategic issue of prime importance to accomplish scientific-technological performances of top world standards in close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and to make them effective with high efficiency for the national economy.

In general the growth in net production and thus in national income, the speaker stated, must arise from the sum of the products with higher quality and low costs which correspond to the demands of the export markets and of the population. The renewal rate is due to reach 30 percent in the period of the new 5-year plan.

Mittag stressed that high growth of labor productivity is the main route to dynamic production growth. The task now consists of purposefully working out and implementing measures to increase labor productivity in every combine and every enterprise, with the use of key technologies.

The speaker dealt in detail with the fulfillment of the housing construction program, especially with reference to the example of the GDR capital city.

Its appearance has changed in a far-reaching and fundamental manner. From 1971 to the end of August 1986 a total of 269,026 homes were build or modernized. Through this living conditions improved for more than 735,000 citizens, Guenter Mittag said.

New construction of homes in Berlin reached such dimensions that it became necessary to create three new city suburbs -- Berlin-Marzahn with 54,833 new homes, Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen with 23,686 and Berlin-Hellersdorf with 12,934. At the same time housing construction in the inner city is being accomplished to a high degree in the unity of new construction, modernization and refurbishing. Impressive testimony to this is borne by the "Ernst-Thaelmann park" residential area with 1,337 new homes. Whole main roads and streets are also being reconstructed. A highlight of the development in city construction will be the reconstruction of the Friedrichstrasse.

Guenter Mittag outlined measures aimed at further consolidating central state planning and management and also at developing the activity of combines under their own responsibility.

Schabowski Addresses Conference

LD120608 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Great targets, experiences, and a new ways to reach higher performances -- that was what was being talked about in the Place of the Republic today at the 11th Berlin Best Workers Conference. Helga Borchert reports: [passage omitted]

In his concluding address, Comrade Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive of the capital city, went into the tasks that remain to be completed in 1986. The results achieved up to today are a solid basis, he emphasized, and then went on:

[Begin Schabowski recording] You also have the conviction that the more Berlin provides itself to be capable of achieving, the more we contribute to the strength of our entire economy, from which in the end the material, intellectual, scientific, and political factors arise that place our country in line with the highest international standard. At the same time, we assure the most important conditions for the continuation of our social policy and the enrichment of our intellectual and cultural life. As the first task from our conference today, dear comrades, we derive the fact that we must work in all the enterprises of Berlin, in all spheres of production, science and technology, in the combines of bezirk managed industry as in centrally managed combines -- in such a way that the plan is fulfilled day by day. High daily work performances, good quality, and at favorable costs, in continual production, and sales according to contract -- every team, every brigade, every worker is to be strengthened in this desire. As the discussion speakers have demonstrated with their examples, it is a question of uncompromisingly adopting qualitatively new standards at every workplace. The high targets of the party congress year demand over the coming months our continued full effort. It ought to be established in Berlin as well that the party congress year of 1985 was the year of the best results so far. [end recording]

LAZAR RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GDR

LD102009 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar arrived home from the German Democratic Republic Wednesday where he had been on an official, friendly visit, on invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. He was accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Horvath, state secretary for the Ministry of Industry, and Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Present at Ferihegy airport to receive Gyorgy Lazar were Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi. Also present was Georg Folk, charge d'affaires of the GDR's Embassy in Hungary.

SZUROS RECEIVES VACATIONING PASOK OFFICIAL

LD111638 Budapest MTI in English 1534 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- On Thursday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held talks in Budapest with Vasilios Konstandineas, foreign affairs secretary of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), who spent a part of his holidays in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP. In cordial, friendly talks the parties exchanged views on some topical international affairs, and cooperation between HSWP and PASOK.

PEACE COUNCIL OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING WPC MEETING

LD101658 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the Hungarian National Peace Council who had been in Vienna attending a two day session of the international organizing committee for the World Peace Congress to be held in Copenhagen, arrived home Wednesday.

In a statement to MTI he told that in recent times there has been a significant growth in interest in the world congress and many countries including the United States, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and several socialist states with Hungary among them, have set up national preparatory committees. It is expected that two thousand people will attend the world meeting. The organizing committee is striving to have all political forces ready to cooperate represented at the congress.

The Vienna meeting elaborated the detailed program recommendation for the congress, which will make deep-reaching talks possible at the committee sessions, the trade union, women's movement and youth forums, as well as in ad hoc meetings. The Hungarian peace movement has undertaken an active role in the preparatory work.

JAPANESE, BANGLADESH ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

LD101732 Budapest MTI in English 1624 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Ryozo Mogi, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister.

On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met K.M. Shehabuddin, incoming ambasador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister.

LAZAR CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD111442 Budapest MTI in English 1427 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- At the Thursday session of the Council of Ministers Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar reported on his talks with Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in Budapest, and with Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, in Berlin, as official friendship visits. The report was approved by the government.

The Council of Ministers discussed the draft amendment to the family act and decided to forward it to parliament. The modifications mainly aim at strengthening family relations and the protection of children.

The Council of Ministers approved the report of the economic commission on the state of protected castles and public buildings, and the central measures required for maintenance work.

BERECZ BOOK ON COUNTERREVOLUTION PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH

LD111443 Budapest MTI in English 1330 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI) -- The English translation of "Counter-Revolution in Hungary -- Words and Weapons", a volume by Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has been published by Akademia Kiado of Budapest. This is the translation of the second, expanded and revised Hungarian edition which appeared in 1981.

Berecz first examines the international situation before 1956 and provides a detailed presentation of "Operation Focus", the concerted destabilization by the so-called free Europe Committee in The West. Then comes a detailed hour-by-hour description of the events between October 23 and November 4, and an account of the aftermath - as the author puts it, "the armed suppression of the counter-revolution with the assistance of Soviet troops." The final chapter covers the socialist consolidation that followed.

In the preface to the English edition Berecz stresses that this topic "remains exceptionally timely" 30 years after. He considers that conclusions can still be drawn from the events themselves, and from the underlying causes.

"It is equally important that these conclusions should be passed on to the coming generations of a constantly renewing society, in order to help them avoid errors and avert new tragedies. This is at least as important as the need to recognize the new demands of new periods."

Berecz stresses that three decades later "class enemies continue to play the same old tune, but to a rather new instrumentation." But even they, as innumerable political and media reactions and manifestations go to show, admit that the past 30 years in Hungary have been a period of steady progress.

"The emigre reactionaries who lament their wrecked hopes, continue to pursue a blindly incorrigible approach, deploring the passing of the ultimate opportunity for a take-over in Hungary. Some who played an important role in those days are overwhelmed by nostalgia and nurse fresh hopes. They are certain to suffer new disappointments, for they have broken away from Hungarian reality and the actual power relations."

"Social tensions and conflicts occurring in the socialist countries often recall the Hungarian experience. Events in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and those that have been going on in Poland since July 1980 have caused attention to be focussed repeatedly on Hungary. When placed in this way under the magnifying glass of contemporary analysis the lessons draw from the events of 1956 in Hungary are shown to be increasingly timely. It is especially important to emphasize the significance of political struggle on two fronts, and the need to stand firm."

STATE OF REFORM IN THE EIGHTIES DISCUSSED

AY111406 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Tamas Kolosi, scientific head of department at the MSZMP Sociology Institute: "The Unfought Battle"]

[Excerpts] What kind of a reform is necessary in order to make a well-functioning socialist society? Is it is kind of reform based on the visions of the last century, on the autocracy of the market? Or a kind that takes into consideration the interests of all groups, based on a cooperation at state level? Or a model of realistic possibilities, the reproduction model based on reciprocal control, in which the economic processes are primarily regulated by the market, and this regulation is constantly readjusted by a continuous, institutionalized coordination of interests?

Ever since the reform policy has become an officially accepted platform, the most diverse political efforts carry on their banner their references for reform. This is why I find it necessary to explain my own understanding of reform in Hungary in the eighties. [passage omitted]

The essence of the reform is a perception, according to which no answer with long-term prospects can be given to the dual challenge of extensive and intensive development within the present fremework of the situation. Therefore, what is necessary is a reform of the model of reproduction itself. It needs to be emphasized that the matter under consideration does not only refer to the renewal of the economic mechanism alone, but to that of the entire mechanism of reproduction, that is, the renewal of social and political conditions governing this mechanism.

Theoretically, we can set two models against the redistribution concept based on the conditons of power. These are, on the one hand, the system of reproduction for the market, and on the other, a corporate [korporativ] variation based on the coordintion of interests. [passage omitted]

In order to avoid all misunderstanding, let us make it clear that, in both cases, I have been referring to the models of a socialist market economy restricting the means of production and that of coordinating interest. [passage omitted]

All reforms require the will of two sides. A comprehensive renewal can only come about, reform process can only take off if both the following factors are present at the same time: the determination of the political leadership, and the interest of the masses in its implementation. In this respect, it is of secondary importance whether the determination of the political leadership is motivated by economic or social needs, strategic concepts in the political spectrum, or by the deliberate construction of the future. [passage omitted]

At present, it is the managerial level that is in the most controversial situation, even though those at this level are the ones with the most suitable means of enforcing some changes. This group finds itself bearing the heavy burden of three different responsibilities, being confronted with the political leadership, the entrepreneurs, and the producers at the same time. [passage omitted]

I assume there is a significant number of people who subjectively admit to being reformists; and in incidental theoretical debates would support the idea of renewal, or at least would firmly reject the theory of redistribution. However, their practical approach strengthens reform tendencies -- often unintentionally. In this respect it is of secondary importance whether this approach has been provoked by a desire to share redistributory power, or by the tight grip of present conditions.

This is how a situation can arise where an unfought battle is taking place and the fronts separate from each other unintentionally; that is, the structural groups remain unidentified. Short-term interests do more than throw prospective strategies into the shade, because these strategies have not even been clearly formulated. The enterpreneurial intelligentsia takes over the vocabulary of the intelligentsia acting in the old way; this latter, however, is only acting according to the logic of redistribution without thinking over what it could gain by acknowledging the market situation and by more stable conditions affecting the coordination of interests.

This battle is also an unfought one because the current political structure is unable to allow an open confrontation of various interests and views or monitor it by democratic means. Hence it is not possible to bring about a political learning process. Therefore, there is a danger in the discontent with concrete matters, because it can generate an antireformist trend as a result of the lack of recognition of political correlations.

Of course, there are other kinds of processes, too. Recently the personal profile of management has become increasingly apparent, which is in good hands within the framework of the Chamber of Commerce. On the other hand, internal differentiation of the working class has almost rapidly moved to the side of a reformist group among the skilled elite, which forms the mass support to the reform. (In this respect the role of the much debated VGMK's [enterprise workers' business partnership] is much greater than their role in the economy or their influence on the labor structure of the enterprise.) Slowly but surely, there is a growing number of people in the intelligentsia who want to be skilled experts and entrepreneurs, and this not only in the sense of the intelligentsia as understood in eastern Europe. These tendencies promote the belief that the unfought battle is not so much an unfought one.

ECONOMY MUST USE RESERVES, FACE CONFLICTS

AU091149 Budapest NEPESZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 86 p 3

[Istvan Foldes article: "Difficult Year"]

[Excerpts] After an upsurge in 1984 the development of the people's economy came to a sudden halt last year and its performance decreased: National income was smaller than the previous year and, although the balance of our foreign trade account in convertible currency was positive, it still did not reach the planned figure and our foreign debt increased slightly. Therefore, the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which is based on the economic performance of 1985, started from a more unfavorable position than we had expected at the 13th MSZMP Congress. Today it is also clear that the sudden halt that took place last year was not an accidental blunder but reflected the fact that we have not yet created the firm foundations for a lasting economic growth. There are also external causes for the sudden halt in economic growth. However, the sensitivity to the foreign market of the Hungarian people's economy and its capacity to counterbalance unfavorable effects are still quite weak and, although the creation of a foreign market balance has been the outstanding achievement of recent years, this balance is still quite fragile.

Lagging Behind the Plan.

[Passage omitted] According to the statistics on the economic activity of the first 7 months of the year, industrial production increased by 1.4 percent -- without the food industry, by 1.8 percent -- compared to the previous year and is therefore lagging behind the 2-2.5 percent growth rate planned for the current year. It is also part of the picture that there is great variation in the performance of certain industrial branches. The machine industry, for example, produced 5.3 percent more in the 7 months, including 15.7 percent more produced by the telecommunication and vacuum technology industries and 10 percent more produced by the precision engineering industry. Primarily as a result of a decrease in the production of the mineral oil and artificial fertilizers manufacturing industries, the production of the chemical industry is lagging slightly behind last year's level, but the pharmaceutical industry produced 5.6 percent more; the rubber industry, 6.1 percent more; and the household and cosmetics industry produced 13.4 percent more. Light industry production has resembled last year's achievement, but the shoemaking industry, for example, produced 8.6 percent more while textile industry production decreased by 11 percent. There are even bigger differences among certain enterprises, a fact that shows the differences between market requirements and the enterprises' capacity for adjusting to these requirements.

Unfortunately, this year, even agriculture cannot counterbalance the loss in industrial performance. Although there has been an increase in livestock in the first half of the current year, the resulting surplus meat production will become most tangible in the second half of the year or next year. The drought has caused production losses amounating to billions of forints in field crops and, as a consequence, losses of billions offorints in goods for exports. Thus, agricultural and food industry production are also lagging behind the plan.

Data on foreign trade turnover indicate that this sector is also falling behind plans. [passage omitted] Unfavorable foreign circumstances, mainly developments in world market prices, no doubt have contributed to the above-mentioned situation of the foreign trade turnover. [passage omitted] All this is true, but we cannot blame these circumstances for all our export goods and at all levels. [passage omitted]

There has been a gradual decrease in the role played by Hungary on the world market in the past 1 and a half decades, and Hungary's share of world trade decreased from 0.7 percent to 0.4 percent between 1960 and 1984. Obviously, this shows that our country is slow in adjusting to the world market tendencies, and thus it is forced to give up the advantages inherent in the international division of labor. And the ensuing result: There has been a devaluation in Hungarian work and a deterioration in the terms of trade. If not stopped, the process will deepen: World market disorientation and the deterioration in the terms of trade will hinder the growth of national income, will forcibly limit investments and the application of new technology, and this will inveitably further diminish the possibilities of joining the progressive currents of the world economy. [passage omitted]

The 13th MSZMP Congress set out the goal of increasing economic development and of firmly and lastingly developing the intensive economy. The congress correctly evaluated that there were possibilities for creating the conditions for economic dynamism. The goal is correct, but we have not yet started on tne road leading to the implementation of this goal. [passage omitted]

There is need for a considerably greater consistency than hitherto, primarily in seeing to it that the enterprises are forced even more to increase their income-producing capacity, to achieve the necessary structural reorganization, and to count even less on a life-saving belt if this is not carried out. The modernization of the banking system due at the beginning of next year, the new regulation force concerning the elimination of enterprises, the recently published regulation on planned manpower regrouping, and several other measures have created more favorable conditions for a rational utilization of the forces of production. [passage omitted]

However, in order that these changes take place in all the areas of the people's economy, in all enterprises and cooperatives, there is need for a general change in attitude and there are still only very small signs of this change today. More consistently!

Changes of great importance -- and no doubt the intensive development of the economy is such a change -- can invevtably lead to conflicts and, as is well known, the capacity of our society to tolerate conflicts is reduced or, better said, we do not even know how high it is. [passage omitted]

In the coming period, conflicts are to be expected primarily in the area of employment and wage management, and it would be suicidal to try to elude them. Disorganization within the enterprises, unemployment, and a situation in which the national income is dissipated through various sources of losses can no longer continue. When foreign organizers analyze the activity of one or another of our enterprises, they often come up with 20-30 percent performance reserves hidden in the activity of the enterprise. We are suprised by this fact from time to time, but we rarely consider the consequences of the fact that a similar situation is present in almost the entire people's economy. The discovery of these reserves and their utilization also require resolute measures and sometimes even the acceptance of conflicts. However, we are still neither determined nor prepared to accept these conflicts. [passsage omitted]

Almost a third of the current difficult year is still ahead of us, and these 4 months -- as proved by last year's experiences -- are of decisive importance, particularly regarding export performance. We must therefore do our utmost to approach as closely as possible the goals stipulated in the plan in the period ahead of us and to lay the best foundations possible for the coming year.

ANALYSIS OF BOS-NAGYMAROS RIVER BARRAGE CONSTRUCTION

AU101515 [Editorial Report] The NEPSZABADSAG issues of 4, 5 and 6 September carry on pages 6, 6, and 8, respectively a series of reports of 1,500, 1,400, and 1,600 words, respectively, by Laszlo Szabo under the collective headline: "The Start at Nagymaros Is Approaching." The articles contain a detailed presentation of the large-scale work being carried out on the two sides of the Danube between Hungary and the CSSR with particular emphasis on the effects of the project on the towns, villages, recreational facilities and the environmental protection of the surrounding area. The reporter, in the course of his articles, quotes various experts, county council chairmen, town council chairmen, and other officials, including the officials on the CSSR side of the project.

The first article, subtitled: "Prismas Island Will Be Saved", deals mainly with the positive effects of the project on the town of Esztergom and its surroundings which had been particularly affected by floods in the past. In praising the project, Antal Brunszko chairman of the Esztergom town council, is quoted as saying that "even the late Laszlo Lekai [archbishop of Esztergom] praised the project as doing away for good with the danger of floods." Szabo takes pains to prove with many technical details that the project will have only positive effects on the town and its surroundings. He quotes Dr Sandor Balint, head of a department of the Research Institute of the Keszthely Agrarian University, as saying that "as a person who has been studying the effects of the underground water on the agricultural crops for 10 years, I and other scientists involved in the project have concluded that the project will not have any negative effects on the water table, on the contrary, it will maintain a balanced level of the underground water table." Another expert, Imre Petrasoviots, a professor at the Godollo University of Agrarian Sciences, is quoted as saying that "there will be no practical change in the agricultural value of the Szigetkoz area after the completion of the project." A number of other experts and officials are quoted in the course of the article to prove the feasibility of the project and the positive effects on the surrounding areas. The article praises the fact that computers will be employed to control the water level and that a large-scale sewage-water purifier and pipe system will be constructed in Esztergom in order to ensure the supply of the town and of the surroundings with good quality water and adequate sewage. In connection with this, Antal Brunszko is quoted as saying that "there appeared some leaflets in Esztergom last year and this year threatening the inhabitants with the prospect of a flood of sewage water in the town once the project is complete but they failed to mention the construction of sewage water purifiers decided by the government."

The second article in the series, subtitled: "Who Will Benefit From the Project Along the Danube?", deals with the economic boom expected in the wake of this large-scale project in the Nagymaros area. As to the touchy issue of expropriations due to the construction, Antal Brunszko praises the "great flexibility" on the part of the planner and the fact that "instead of the original 80 hectares of land only 12 hectares will be flooded, 3 family houses and about 80-week-end cottages will have to be expropriated," and all this, he claims, by taking into consideration all the needs of the people involved.

He also praises the efforts of the planners to adjust the construction and the numerous side projects to the surrounding environment, thus providing new facilities for recreation and sports. The article then presents the technical side of the construction in great detail, praising the fact that the Hungarian experts and builders are constructing those parts of the project in which they traditionally excel, like the power canal and the scouring of the underground water canal. Then, the reporter takes the readers over to the CSSR side, to Dunaszerdahely (names on the CSSR side are given in their Hungarian version since the area is inhabited by Hungarian nationals) and reviews the state of the construction there. Engineer Josef Oblozinsky, deputy head of the CSSR firm carrying out the investment, is extensively quoted on the technical details of the various Danube branches and their water levels and the importance of the projects for the CSSR side which also suffered enormously from floods in the past. Dr Kalman Dudas, chairman of the Dunaszerdahely county council in the CSSR, is quoted as saying that "no village on the CSSR side had to be evacuated and only 3 family houses and a few dozen week-end plots and some 10-12 state-owned buildings had to be expropriated."

The third and last article of the series, subtitled: "Szigetkoz Area Will Become a Nature Preserve," continues with the details provided by the CSSR experts and Engineer Oblozinsky is quoted as saying, among other things, that "originally they counted on 16,000 hectares of land needed by the large-scale project but we finally reduced this to 4,000 hectares." The article deals with the CSSR projects of biological sewage water purifiers being constructed in every large settlement along the Danube area affected by the project. After supplying numerous technical details on the joint project, the article and the series conclude with the effects of the construction in Gyor-Sopron County. Mihaly Szabo, chairman of the country council, praises the efforts of the builders to avoid any unwanted negative effects and the commitment of the government in preserving the environment, the fauna and flora of the area.

PLAN TO RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS ANNOUNCED

LD111749 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- Considering the state of security of the state and the consolidating stabilization, chairman of Poland's Government Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order and Social Discipline, minister of internal affairs, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, lodged a motion with the prosecutor general that the latter order respective prosecutors and courts to release by September 15, 1986, from arrests and penitentiaries all the people sentenced or arrested for offences and misdemeanour against the state and public order, and to do so on the grounds of the law of July 17th. The motion does not apply to perpetrators of acts of terrorism, intelligence, sabotage, and betrayal of a state secret. By virtue of decisions to be issued by the organs appropriate for each case, all the eligible persons will be freed by September 15.

On September 11, the Security Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs carried out a nationwide operation aimed to dissolve, without penal repression, the illegal groups and structures still trying to continue activities aimed against the state and public order. Within the operation the security service functionaries exposed these groups and their activists, as well as people who had, in various ways, assisted in the illegal activities. Over three thousand exposing talks were held, relevant documentation was prepared, and, in many cases, equipment and materials used in the illegal activities were seized.

More information on this subject will be given in General Kiszczak's interview to be published tomorrow.

Kiszczak Interviewed

LD111903 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] We have just received from PAP the text of an interview given to a PAP journalist by General Czeslaw Kiszczak, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline and minister of internal affairs. Here are excerpts:

[Question] Comrade General, thanks to the decision which has been just mentioned, persons who committed crimes for political reasons are leaving detention centers and prisons. How big is this group?

[Answer] This applies to 225 persons, among them Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Borusewicz, Konrad Bielinski, Czeslaw Bielecki, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Leszek Moczulski, Jacek Czaputowicz, Piotr Niemczyk, Jozef Teliga, Tadeusz Jedynak, Ewa Kulik, Henryk Wujec, and others.

I wish to announce that in accordance with the recommendation of the Supreme Court and the prosecutor general of the PR, the organs of prosecution and administration of justice which have been given this task in accordance with the law of 17 July 1986 have considered in depth and individually all cases concerning persons who have been sentenced or arrested for crimes against the state and public order.

As a result, decisions have been made which are advantageous to those involved and, thanks to this, by 15 September all persons who have been sentenced and arrested will leave their places of detention; [this applies to] those sentenced for crimes against the state and public order, with the exception of those who have been accused of espionage, terrorist activities, sabotage, or treason.

[Question] What was the main reason for these decisions?

[Answer] The initiative came from the council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. It met with support on the part of the political and state authorities. The deciding factor was the basic intention of the political solution proposed by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, a solution which constituted yet anyother, serious proof of the efforts made to strengthen the process of national accord. The undertaking of such a decision was also supported by the progressive stabilization of the internal situation in Poland and especially the diminishing social response to attempts to carry out cladestine activity [dzialalnosc konspiracyjna] as well as other initiatives aimed against the state and public order.

Support for such activities is diminishing even in the narrow circles of those who were up until now sympathizers of the so-called underground. They have a feeling of nonsensicality and social isolation. The decision of which we speak has therefore become possible thanks to the well thought-out, mature social attitude toward their efforts and slogans, thanks to the measurable improvement in public order in Poland, and thanks to all the other manifestations and factors of normalization achieved by the joint efforts of the authorities and society.

An important circumstance was also the advantageous evolution of social moods and the political situation in Poland, linked with the course and effects of the 10th PZPR Congress.

[Question] How was the decision about the releases received by those people who are directly affected?

[Answer] A significant number of them received this decision with great surprise and with great and understandable satisfaction. Very few of those who have been released are not pleased with this solution, quite clearly as this simply does not fit with their current roles as martyrs. Undoubtedly, however, the majority properly understands and values the decision of the authorities. Decisions in their cases were made within the limits of the law in force; nevertheless, every legal regulation or rule gives the possibility of sharper or milder interpretation. In this instance the latter possibility was adopted, and I wish to stress here that the fundamental reason for such action was a humanitarian attitude towards the situation of those involved.

[Question] What reactions can one expect as a result of this decision from the enemies of the authorities and the system?

[Answer] We have tried to suggest to them the right direction for such a reaction. The decision on the release was accompanied by the nationwide campaign of disclosing and disbanding of illegal groups and entities, without the application of penal repressions, which was conducted by the Security Services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 11 September of this year. This campaign politically strengthened the effects of the initiative to release the prisoners.

[Question] What was this campaign and what were its results?

[Answer] Simultaneously, throughout the whole country, participants in still existing conspirational groups and structures, who were unaware that we knew of their activity, as well as a quite large group of people who in various forms and to various degrees often gave the former direct support, were called in to take part in conversations. Such conversations were conducted by the offices of the security services. Some of these talks were held in buildings belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs; some were held in work enterprises and other places. Often such conversations were also attended by members of the families of those involved or representatives of administrative and social organizations in their work enterprises -- that is, from the milieu in which they live and work.

[Question] Were the actions within the operation of which we speak linked with the application of penal or administrative repressions?

[Answer] Of course not. This would run counter to the intention of releasing the previously detained activists of the so-called underground and opposition. The operation was to be a simultaneous, one-time-only, public revelation, to result in the disbanding of groups and entities which were trying to carry out cladestine [knospiracyjna] work.

These talks were aimed at showing the people who were called upon to attend them that their activities were nonsensical, that their cladestine character was a sham -- systematically uncovered and well known to the security services -- and, finally, that these activites were threatened by severe penal consequences if they were continued.

The point was also to make those attending the talks aware of the legal and moral opinion regarding their attitudes to date. We told a significant number of the conspirators: Enough of this game, of this pointless conspiracy. The warnings and advice which the security services offices gave those attending the talks were also aimed at making clear to them the humanitarian intentions of the operation being carried out. The effects which I mentioned earlier point to the fact that these intentions have been, in a great number of cases, correctly understood and are being treated seriously.

[Question] In the situation which exists today following the operation of disclosing and disbanding illegal entities, are there no more formations [twory] of this type in Poland? Does this therefore mean the end of the underground?

[Answer] Probably not yet. The individual reactions of various people are not always identical and are not always immediate. However, the operation of which I speak should be an expressive incentive for all those -- of which some are known to us -- who for all sorts of reasons have not now been included in the talks.

They have time -- in accordance with the law of 17 July of this year, until the end of the year -- of course on the condition that they will immediately cease activities which are not in accordance with the law, which cause harm to the state and to the Polish national interest.

One can also say that new illegal entities will be created, that other persons will attempt activites against the law and interests of Poland. There are too many verbal and monetary incentives flowing in this direction from the West for such activities to fail to have any effect.

The security services will continue to combat such activities with the same effectiveness as hitherto and will also prevent them. The wilting away [uwaid] of the illegal activities will gradually continue and will be decided by the growing social emptiness connected with such activities.

[Question] Does this decision mean that in Poland there will be no persons who are described by the West as political prisoners?

[Answer] I cannot guarantee this; this does not depend on the Polish authorities. In Poland, just like in, the United States, Great Britain, France, or West Germany, there exists the law, the penal code, which provides the basis for defining the socially harmful deeds for which penalties are in order. The law is there to be respected, and the organs and institutions whose activity is coordinated by the Council of Ministers Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, which I head, are appointed to supervise the observance and execution of the legal norms. If anyone breaks the law he must bear the consequences. The amnesties and other acts of grace or pardon are merely an opportunity, as well as a significant, honest gesture -- an invitation to stop the activities which disturb the process of national accord.

One cannot tell whether this invitation is going to be treated seriously and received with full responsibility. The near future will show. Personally, I hope very much that such a state of affairs will occur.

For my part, I state that, acting within the limits of the law, which cannot be violated, we will strive to show the maximum patience, calm, and goodwill in this regard, so that no one has to be arrested and placed before a court of law for actions against the state and public order. We are considering with this aim in mind successive preventive actions that are not connected to penal repression. We will be speaking, reminding, and warning even more often than up to now.

At the same time, we will not cease in our efforts to reveal and eliminate attempts to work against the security of the state. If, despite everything, they are undertaken, by whomsoever, no one should count upon passivity and tolerance in this matter.

Opposition Members Questioned

AU111614 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Polish police told more than 60 members of the Polish opposition throughout the country Thursday that they had better "unveil their illegal activities" before a conditional amnesty law expires Monday, informed sources said.

In what the opposition called a "massive" operation, police in Warsaw Gdansk, Lublin, Wroclaw, Poznan and Lodz intercepted members of the opposition on the street or at work to warn them that they might be taken to court if they refused to acknowledge such activities.

Those warned included journalist Stefan Kisielewski, 75, a former MP, and writer Wiktor Woroszylki.

The Polish Government announced the amnesty last July 22. To benefit from it, political prisoners must agree not to engage in political activity for the opposition. Of 189 political prisoners acknowledged by the government 115 have been released. According to the opposition, 350 political prisoners were being held before the amnesty.

In a separate development, sources in Warsaw said that four people who were being held in connection with the May 31 arrest of opposition leader Zbigniew Bujak had been released. They included Julita Mirkowicz-Wroniak, the daughter of Zbigniew Wroniak. He is a former senior Foreign Ministry official who owned the apartment where Mr. Bujakl was arrested. Mr. Wroniak, also detained for the affair, was released Tuesday. Also released were Alicja Komorowska and her companion Zbigniew Lewicki. Mr. Lewicki, an English teacher accused of collaborating with the underground opposition leader, went on television to "admit" his actions and request amnesty for himself and his girl-friend.

Walesa Comments on Plan

LD112013 Hamburg DPA in German 1855 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (DPA) -- In a first comment Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa has reacted positively to the government's decision to release all political prisoners. He was "naturally very happy," Walesa said today.

However, in a telephone conversation with DPA Walesa qualified this by saying: "Only when the path of political pluralism is pursued in Poland will there be a guarantee that the prisons will not soon fill with political prisoners again." The past 6 years of Polish history had shown that "far-reaching change" is necessary in the country.

Solidarity Deputy Chief Released

LD111251 Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 11 Sep (DPA) -- Seweryn Jaworski (55), former deputy chief of Solidarity in Warsaw, was released from prison yesterday, dissident circles in Warsaw said today. He has been released under the recent amnesty for political prisoners in Poland. He was arrested last October and was later sentenced to 1 years' imprisonment following charges of having organized an illegal protest action.

Jozef Sreniowski, confounder of the opposition "committee for Social Self-Defense," who has been serving a prison sentence since October 1984, has also been released. Polish government spokesman Jerzy Urban announced 10 September that under the amnesty 115 of the 189 persons officially said to be poltical prisoners have already been released. [passage omitted]

FORMER SOLIDARITY ADVISER VIEWS AMNESTY LAW

PM091109 Paris LIBERATION in French 27 Aug 86 pp 18-19

[Interview with former Solidarity adviser Bronislaw Geremek by Maria Wiernikowska; -- date and place not given]

[Text] LIBERATION: After 20 sessions of interrogation, you were charged at the end of July with "membership in an illegal organization." However, you are still at liberty. How do you explain your position?

Bronislaw Geremek: People often tend to reason in totally unreasonable situations. it is better to ask what were the aims of charging me. The aim is to intimidate a large number of people known as the "silent majority" and to win them over to the government's side. Thus I was first accused of being involved in espionage activities. But that was too ridiculous and was reminiscent of the methods used in the fifties. So I was then charged with "membership in an illegal organization."

I think such speculations are doomed to failure because I do not believe in this "silent majority." They are in fact people who identify with Solidarity's national and social values but who have been forced by everyday life to adapt and, so to speak, bow their heads.

LIBERATION: What is your present professional situation? Is your freedom limited?

Bronislaw Geremek: I cannot leave Warsaw, by order of the public prosecutor. The government is trying to destroy my professional life. But it is unable to do so because I alone control it. It can "intern" my books: One has been waiting in a state publishing house for 8 years, another for 6 years. For the time being these books have not benefited from any amnesty. But one has just been published in Italy and will probably be published in other countries. I can therefore have a professional existence independently of the government.

In addition, since I was fired from the Academy of Sciences I have been unable to work in a university or scientific establishment. I was even refused a post as history teacher in a secondary school. And yet this is my profession....

Since I live in this country -- and I intend to stay here -- I want to work. I am a historian and will continue to be one, and that greatly irritates the government. This can be seen in its propaganda campaigns in which it strives to portray me as a politician; not as a scientist.

LIBERATION: Could the amnesty declared on 22 July spare you a trial?

Bronislaw Geremek: If the charge against me was to be cancelled by the amnesty, I would consider that to be just as farcical as the charge itself. But, I repeat, it is useless to reason amid irrationality. It could all end in the case being dismissed just as easily as in an amnesty. In 1983 equally serious accusations were made against me with even more weight. And the only proof of my "crime" was an interview I granted to French television ----- So, it is better to wait and see what the government does.

LIBERATION: In Warsaw a "lottery" is circulating in opposition circles with the names of the political prisoners likely to be affected by the amnesty. Is the amnesty not based on a more logical mechanism than drawing lots?

Bronislaw Geremek: I was very disappointed and surprised by the text of the amnesty law. It gives rise to all kinds of interpretations. In theory non-criminal and hence political accusations are excluded from it; but at the same time article four stipulates that the court can decide otherwise if the prosecutor so proposes. A friend summed it up perfectly: Instead of working to draw up so many articles, one would have been enough -- the government can do whatever it likes.

There is one fundamental question: Does the government want to take advantage of the law's very broad potential? The release of all political prisoners -- without leaving 10 or 15 in prison -- would itself have a positive effect on the country's political life. If this vital precondition is not met, there can be no reasonable future prospect.

LIBERATION: What do you think is the political outlook in Poland?

Bronislaw Geremek: Looking around me I could only mention negative trends. The promises of reforms in economic life and public life are not being implemented. And yet an institutional reform was announced at the last party congress (which was held at the end of June and the beginning of July). It mentioned a change in the electoral system, the creation of a consultative council responsible to the state council, and finally the creation of a kind of spokesman for citizens' rights, similar to the ombudsman in Scandinavia.

Although we are accustomed to this kind of promise, we cannot rule out the possibility of them being implemented. Indeed these proposals recognize the failure of the existing sytem of representation. They recognize that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth -- a body set up by General Jaruzelski and intended to be a platform for a national dialogue -- is no longer functioning. In addition these proposals are consistent with the aspirations of the movement which was formed in 1980 and 1981. At that time people demanded a change in the nature of elections, the creation of a body expressing public opinion, and the appointment of an ombudsman.

It is also possible that all this will be mere show. I would deplore that. But for the time being there is a glimmer of hope in this tragic situation. For the first time it has been accepted that the economy cannot be reformed independently from the political context but by starting a process of democratization.

The question is whether this principle will be respected. The scope of the amnesty is crucial in this connection. If all political prisoners are released the social climate will then be able to open up a slow process of change.

LIBERATION: How do you view official Western, especially French, visits to Poland?

Bronislaw Geremek: Poland needs contacts with foreign countries. But we must look and see whether these visits are mere courtesy visits or whether there is a policy and a strategy behind them.

Isolation is not in the population's interests. The latest visits, including the French one, confirm that there is a model of relations between Poland and the West in which civilian society is involved. The foreign delegations' programs include some symbolic acts intended for the population (laying wreaths at the grave of Father Popieluszko, action in favor of prisoners -- LIBERATION editor's note) and attempts to establish contacts with prominent independent people.

The way in which these visits are conducted highlights a difference between Poland and neighboring countries: In Poland there is a society which is to some extent sovereign. The use of the political term "opposition" is a mistake. The opposition here is now a shadow cabinet which is preparing to take power. It is primarily a society which is aware of its strength, its identity, and its values which unite it.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES GDR DEFENSE MINISTER

LD120344 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State and Supreme Commander of the Polish Armed Forces General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister of National Defence of the GDR General Heinz Kessler.

The two exchanged views on the current international situation and discussed questions of further development of cooperation between Poland and the German Democratic Republic and between the armed forces of the two states.

Kessler Ends Visit

LD120346 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and GDR's Minister of National Defence General Heinz Kessler who led a delegation of the National People's Army of the GDR wound up today an official friendly visit to Poland paid at the invitation from PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Poland's Defence Minister General Florian Siwicki.

In the course of the talks the two defence ministers comprehensively discussed the tightening and strengthening of cooperation between the Polish People's Army and the National People's Army of the GDR and the improving of cooperation between the armed forces of Poland and the GDR within the socialist defence coaliton -- the Warsaw Treaty.

The official friendly visit by the GDR's defence minister and the delegation of the National People's Army of the GDR to Poland contributed to further consolidation and development of cooperation and brotherhood-in-arms uniting the armed forces of Poland and the GDR in their efforts aimed to ensure security of the two states, to strengthen defensive force of the socialist community and to defend peace.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ARCHBISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA

LD101738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Council of State, has received Cardinal Jan Krol, the archbishop of Philadelphia who is staying in Poland in connection with the 200th anniversary of the Tarnow Diocese, the native region of his parents. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendliness characterized by concern for further successful development of the common fatherland of all Poles. Some issues concerning the living conditions of the Polish-origin community in the United States were discussed and the importance of cooperation of the state and the church in the cause of integration of the expatriate Poles with their fatherland was stressed.

MESSNER MEETS WITH ALGERIAN MINISTER BENFREHA

LD111632 Warsaw PAP in English 1542 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received today co-chairman of Polish-Algerian joint committee, Algerian Minister of Public Works Ahmed Benfreha. The two discussed main lines of development of mutual cooperation with particular regard to prospects for a growth in trade and for the extension of mutual deliveries.

Present at the meeting was co-chairman of the joint committee on the Polish side, minister-head of the Council of Ministers' office, Gen. Michal Janiszewski.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD120335 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- The 4th session of the Polish-Algerian mixed committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation ended here today. The delegations were headed by minister-head of the office of the Council of Ministers Gen. Michal Janiszewski and Algeria's Minister of Public Works Ahmed Benfreha. The sides reviewed economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation and outlined main lines of its further development.

At the end of the talks, chairmen of the two delegations signed a protocol in which they expressed a common will to increase trade and to expand the scope of trade exchange. They agreed that trade exchange would be based, in ever larger degree, on the principle of long-term contracts.

The Polish side declared the willingness to participate in investment projects in Algeria, which was received with interest by the Algerian side. Good prospects emerge for technological cooperation, particularly in metallurgy, geology and power and chemical industries.

The side also signed a long term trade agreement and the intra-governmental agreement on the conditions of sending, stay and work of Polish experts in Algeria.

PRON CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH KISZCZAK 11 SEP

LD111455 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- Chariman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON, Jan Dobraczynski, met with General Czeslaw Kiszczak here today.

Kiszczak, who is chairman of the government Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, and also minister of the internal affairs, informed PRON chairman about selected problems of the situation in Poland and the activities serving the implementation of the initiatives of the PRON and signatories of PRON declaration, concerning national agreement.

PRON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TASKS

LD082355 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- The PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council Executive Committee's Presidium met here today to analyze the remarks and conclusions concerning the implementation of the law of July 20, 1983, on the system of people's councils and local self-governments.

It states that under the new law the position of the councils had evidently consolidated. However, tangible progress was not reached in all fields of the functioning of the self-government system. It is proceeding relatively the best in the representative and self-governmental sphere. Sessions, presidiums, and committees execute their statutory tasks insofar as economic realities allow them to. The implementation of the principle of superiority of the councils over executive organs is poorer. Bad habits and experiences and a certain imperfection of the systemic solutions are a burden. The process of the decentralization of the powers of people's councils of voivodship level requires acceleration as well as passing on a portion of the people's council's power to the residents' self-governing bodies. The independence of the financing of the whole system of territorial self-government also calls for a clear strengthening.

The Presidium, debating under the chairmanship of Jan Dobraczynski, deemed as necessary to continue the activities aimed at strengthening people's councils and residents' self-governments through perfecting the practice of using the law on people's councils and through carrying out necessary changes in the binding rules.

The Presidium acquainted itself with the hitherto course of work conducted at the Council of State to call to life an institution of social spokesmen for civil rights. It was stated that the final concept should be broadly discussed with society.

Also discussed were the initiatives aimed at acccelerating solutions in the field of housing construction. Anxiety was expressed over the regress in this field which cannot be justified. This is the result of, among other things, the too slow implementation of proposals forwarded by the movement.

In order to secure the proper functioning of the movement with regard to lifting the defence ability of society, popularizing the history, tradition and the today of the Polish People's Army, cherishing the proud national and liberation traditions and deepening the awareness of youth of issues of the country's defence, the Presidium founded a team for patriotic and defence education attached to the PRON National Council, presided over by member of the council Zbigniew Safjan.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH INTERNATIONAL WAR VETERANS

LD102046 Warsaw PAP in English 1918 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10 -- The bureau of the 35-year-old International Federation of Resistance Movements FIR holds a meeting here September 10-11. The jubilee meeting is also attended by representatives of the World Federation of War Veterans, European Federation of War Veterans, and the International Confederation of Former Prisoners of War.

President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received a group of leaders of the European and World War Veterans Movement here today. He decorated president of the International Federation of resistance Movements, Italian Senator Arialdo Banfi, with the commandory of the Order of Merit of People's Poland, granted to him by the Council of State in recognition of his activities with the federation and of his attitude towards this country.

During a conversation with activists, the president of the Council of State emphasized the importance of the veterans' moral prestige and their unity for mankind's most important issue: Peace defence. He drew attention to the fact that the veterans' movement reached unity despite political, ideological, worl-outlooks and ethnic diversity. General Jaruzelski also informed his guests about the situation in Poland.

In their speeches, representatives of the International Organizations of War Veterans, Resistance Fighters, and Victims of the War stressed the willingness to continue joint actions to defend peace and overcome the phenomena leading to the creation of conflicts in the international life.

The topics for the two-day debates in Warsaw of the war veterans organizations' representatives from 26 countries include, among other things, the state of preparations for the 10th FIR Congress in Athens, May, 1987,and the problems related to the 2nd World Conference of Veterans-Members of Resistance Movements and Victims of War, to be organized in Vienna on December 1-3, this year, under the motto: "Act for the cause of disarmament and world of peace, freedom, and solidarity," which is an important element in the marking of the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations.

FURTHER ON PAPANDREOU STATE VISIT

Ceausescu Banquet Toast

AU111031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Report on toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 10 September banquet given in honor of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 11/9/1986 -- Dear Mr Prime Minister of Greece, gentlemen, comrades,

I would like to once again express my satisfaction, the satisfaction of Romania's state leadership, of the Romanian people for the fine ties between our countries and nations, for the visit you are paying to Romania. The cooperative and friendly relations between our peoples have long-standing traditions. They have developed even more powerfully in recent years. That is why I think that your visit, the talks we started today, the understandings to be reached will open new prospects to and confer new dimensions on the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece, between the two countries and nations.

I think that the agreement on principle we have reached today on the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece entitles us to assess this visit as highly significant for the future of the friendship between our peoples.

Questions related to the development of the economic, technical-scientific and cultural relations between our two countries have also been discussed. Agreement has been reached in this domain too to work for the expansion of these links, for broad economic exchanges, a better cooperation in production. Agreeing on all this I think that we meet the interests of the two peoples that have always cooperated and helped each other also in their fight for national liberation.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We have also exchanged opinions on a series of international issues -- and tomorrow we will discuss others.

In consideration of the serious international situation it is understandable why we have concentrated on disarmament -- and peace-related questions. Approaching these issues in the first place we set out from the fact that the international situation continues to be grave, that new weapons, nuclear included, continue to accumulate, which enhances the danger of a world war that would inevitable turn into a nuclear war. But in a nuclear war there will be no victors. It will annihilate life on our planet. As for Europe, where the larges quantities of nuclear weapons are concentrated on both sides, such a war would lead to the disappearance of our continent, of all nations.

Everything possible should be done so that the Soviet Union and the United States may reach an appropriate understanding on nuclear disarmament, on the passage to a 25-per cent reduction of conventional weapons in the next five years, on the continuation of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and the furtherance of general disarmament.

Of high importance would be a meeting between the Soviet and American leaders but such a meeting should lead to understandings, to real steps towards disarmament and detente.

At the same time, the European countries, just as other peoples, must assume a greater responsibility and work for disarmament and detente. Problems are now so complex and serious that they can no longer be solved only by the two great powers. All states, all peoples and -- I repeat -- those of Europe in the first place, as it is here that the most destructive nuclear weapons have been stockpiled -- should assume a greater responsibility and work to attain this vital desideratum of mankind. We are for an agreement on disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe at the Stockholm Conference.

Romania is of the opinion that the European countries should operate a five-per cent reduction of their military expenses, and conventional arms already this year. As a matter of fact the working people's congress decided that a referendum be organized this year so that Romania may start such a drive, even if alone. But we hope that there will be other countries to join us in such measures.

Referring to questions related to the world economic life President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We both have underscored the gravity of the world economic situation, of the developing countries in particular, as well as the need for a comprehensive settlement of these issues through negotiations between the developed and developing countries in order to build a new international economic order.

As for the situation in the Balkans we have not discussed it yet, we will do it tomorrow. But I may say that, in general, our countries have identical or very close stands. We declare for the creation of azone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign military bases in the Balkans. Romania is for an exclusively negotiated settlement of the problems between Balkan states. I think that my friend, the prime minister of Greece, will agree with me. We speak for the development of economic, technical and social progress, to a better welfare of each people, to the consolidation of the independence of each Balkan country.

In general, Romania is for the resolution of all interstate litigious issues through negotiations alone. We speak for the strengthening of the role of the UN, of other world bodies in the settlement of the complex international problems.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: With today's talks as a basis I would like to stress once more that this visit, the understandings to be reached will go down as a highly important moment of the Romanian-Hellenic relations, open new prospects to our friendship and cooperation, serve the cause of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

I would like to toast the strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Greek people, wish the Hellenic people ever greater successes in its economic and social development, in consolidating its independence.

To the health of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, of the other Greek friends. To the health of all.

Papandreou Toast

AU111352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Report on toast by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at dinner given in his Honor in Bucharest on 10 September]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1986 -- Dear Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu, dear friends, gentlemen, comrades.

Our visit to Bucharest, to Romania, has always been a source of inspiration for us. On each occasion, either I or the Hellenic delegations that came here could thoroughly examine the major problems facing mankind.

President Nicolae Ceausescu is a personality who influenced [the] world's outlook on independence, peace and progress.

I should like to notice a very important fact which, not-withstanding, we have ignored more than once. It was a time when the Balkans were Europe's barrel of power. No, maybe with only one exception, the Balkans give the image of peace, of fine relations of collaboration and good neighbourliness. The North Atlantic alliance -- NATO -- the Warsaw Pact, the Non-Aligned Movement are represented here, in the Balkans, and so this area given us a microimage of Europe, and I would say world realities. With only one difference: here efforts are made for the consolidation of each state's independence. From this point of view the Balkans are an example for the whole Europe, for the whole mankind I should say. This is a great achievement of our peoples. So, we go beyond the boundaries imposed by military allinaces -- NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- and we unite to promote the peace, independence and progress of each country.

Both Romania and Greece, the two governments are deeply worried over international developments. I will not refer to what President Nicolae Ceausescuhas already said. Nevertheless, I want to say that it is our conviction, too, that we live a highly dangerous time. Everybody knows, both in the East and in the West, that a nuclear war would be the end. However, no measure is taken apt to safeguard us from such a great threat which confronts mankind as a whole.

Next the speaker said: I should like to call your attention to an aspect which we must not ignore, namely that when somewhere in Europe, in Bonn for instance, the button is pressed, in only one minute, one and a half minutes, Prague, let's say, is hit. Who could make a political decision in such a short time? Likewise, a Pershing-2 missile needs only five to six minutes to reach Moscow. This means that, virtually, the political leadership of a certain country has not time to make decisions. Consequently, computers will be used which, on the basis of the information they were given and of the principles according to which they were programmed by governments they will operate alone.

With the calculus of probabilities as a basis, the American scientists estimated that a war can start in every 39 years owing to techinical errors. We bear this permanently in mind, and so does the Romanian people, President Nicolae Ceausescu. That is why we and you fight to revent a nuclear catastrophe. This is why I think Presient Nicolae Ceausescu is a perfectly right when he says that a nuclear war between the two superpowers would have as a first and main outcome the complete destruction of the European Continent. That is why I think European peoples and governments -- I lay particular stress on the role of governments -- are in duty bound, beyond their allegiance to different blocs, to take more energetic action on this front of peace, since peace movements alone are not enough, and the governments ought to act more energetically.

For us, the first and foremost measure to prevent a nuclear war is the cessation of nuclear tests. I am highly appreciative of Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till the end of this year. We wish and do what we can to see the White House make such a decision, too. We wish just like you that the two leaders meet already this year. That is why I view President Nicolae Ceausescus's remarks as very correct since, to yield positive results, such a meeting should be well prepared and so, tangible steps be made; even if they are small, positive steps should be made at this meeting.

We fully agree to the principle that the countries should settle their differences through dialogue and not through arms. We sincerely believe in the cause of peace as well as in dialogue between governments.

Next, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic set forth his country's position on the Cyprus issue. As is known, the Hellenic premier said, we agreed on the role of the UN and Secretary-General Cuellar in the settlement of the Cyprus issue. I think, the speaker pointed out, the fact that dialogue was however accepted thrugh a large part of Cyprus' territory is under foreign occupation should be assessed as a concession and as a great contribution to the cause of peace. Both the Cypriot Government and Greece fully agree to the UN pertinent resolutions. All communiques, all resolutions and all declarations issued by the UN gave us full satisfaction. But merely and simply they are not applied. And it is in this that our problem lies.

Next, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic said: Tomorrow we shall also discuss the problems of our peninsula. And I am sure that we shall agree on the need to further develop the ties between our countries, which are excellent. The two delegations have already made remarkable progress as regards economic cooperation.

I think we also must underline the great joy with which we listened to your proposal for a five-per-cent military spending cut. Instead of growing annually by about three per cent -- this is the situation in the Western countries' zone, I do not know what the situation in socialist countries is -- such a spending must be cut.

On behalf of the president of the Hellenic Republic, Mr Khristos Tartzetakis, I extended the warm invitation to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to visit us. Moreover, I confess that we agreed to sign a treaty of collaboration and friendship between our countries. I would like, Mr president, Mr prime minister, friends, to emphasize again our great satisfaction and joy for the understandings we have already reached during this visit. I would like to toast your good health and the further development of friendship and collaboration between our countries.

Final Talks

AU111738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1635 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] September 11 talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Hellenic Republic ended in Bucharest. During the new round of talks, views were further exchanged on the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Greece. International political topics, mostly problems related to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighborhood were further examined.

At the end of the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou underscored the particular results of the dialogue held these days in Bucharest in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual esteem. It was stressed that the exchange of views evinced the joint resolve to develop more powerfully the fine Romanian-Hellenic rapports, to take to a higher level the manysided collaboration between Romania and Greece.

President Nicolae Ceaucescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou expressed their deep satisfaction for their new meeting, for the accords reached and the important documents agreed upon, which gave new prospects and dimensions to the collaboration and friends between Romania and Greece, going down as a moment of utmost importance in the development of the traditional Romanian-Greek relationships, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The Romanian president and the Greek prime minister decided to continue the Romanian-Hellenic friendly summit dialogue which had and has a decisive role in the sustained promotion of the collaboration between the two countries, both bilaterally and internationally.

Declaration on Disarmament Issue

AU121146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 12 Sep 86

["Declaration of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, on the Issues of Disarmament, Peace and Collaboration in Europe and Worldwide" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou,

Surveying developments in the world and in Europe more particularly,

Noting with concern that the international situation continues to be grave,

Assessing that the stockpiling of huge military arsenals, of nuclear weapons more particularly, is the major threat posed to peoples' peace and security,

Convinced that a new war which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war will annihilate life on our planet,

Considering that the cardinal issues of our time are the immediate cessation of the arms race, and a passage to concrete disarmament measures, to nuclear disarmament measures in the first place,

Worried that serious conflicts are maintained in the world, that the use and threat of force, interference in states' domestic affairs are resorted to,

Concerned over the threat posed to international peace and stability by the unsolved complet problems of world economy, more particularly by the deterioration of the situation of developing countries,

Working in the spirit of the generous aims of the international year of peace,

Agreed to adopt the following declaration:

I. At this decisive time for the future of mankind, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic believe it is the duty of heads of state and government to do everything for the safeguarding of the peoples' foremost right to life, to freedom and peace, and to work, before it is too late, to remove the threat of war, to make a passage to nuclear and general disarmament.

In this spirit, they call on the Soviet Union and the United States of America to further step up their negotiations and conduct them in a constructive spirit, showing a high sense of responsibility, in keeping with the pledges taken at Geneva, with a view to reaching appropriate agreements, based on the proposals advanced by both sides, on a phased-out reduction and the complete elimination of nuclear arsenals.

The holding of a new Soviet-American summit meeting was assessed as being highly significant, which should yield tangible results and contribute to the cessation of the arms race and a passage to the phase-out reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons.

They also call on all countries, regardless of social system and size, to join their forces and contribute to the achievement of disarmament, to the ensurance of international peace and security.

Hailing the USSR moratorium on nuclear tests, the Romanian president and the Greek prime minister call again on the United States of America to also halt its nuclear tests, to join the moratorium proposed by the USSR. The halting of nuclear tests would prove the real wish to make true steps on the path to stopping the arms race.

They also call on the other nuclear states to adhere to the proposals on halting nuclear tests, to reach as fast as possible a comprehensive accord on the cessation of all nuclear weapons tests.

Considering that the problems of disarmament and the ensurance of peace can be solved only through comprehensive measures aimed at the general disarmament issues as a whole, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic think it is necessary to pass without delay to the adoption of a complex general disarmament programme, centered on nuclear disarmament and including chemical and conventional weapons as well. They were for tangible measures for a substantial cut in conventional arms and troops, and in military expenses. The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic hailed Romania's decision to be ready to pass to a five-per-cent reduction of its arms, troops and military spending, until the end of this year, as an example of how to attain these targets in Europe and the world over.

The implementation of disarmament measures should be made by providing an adequate international control, with the broad participation of all states.

Romania and Greece are firmly against any outer space militarization steps, for the utilization of outer space by all nations for peaceful purposes alone.

The states participating in the Geneva disarmament conference should work with a high sense of responsibility to come to agreements on ending the nuclear arms race and passing on to disarmament.

At the same time, sustained efforts ought to be made so that the Stockholm Conference end with the best possible results considering that on the basis of the proposals put forward, agreement can and must be reached on confidence and security building measures and on disarmament in Europe.

Furthermore, action should be taken for accords to be concluded at the Vienna talks on troops and arms reduction in central Europe as a confidence-building measure that would have positive effects on the life of Europe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou call on the NATO and the Warsaw Treat states to work firmly for the undelayed halting of the arms race, a passage to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear first and foremost, the cessation of all nuclear-weapon tests, prevention of outer space militarization, to safeguard international peace and security.

II. In consideration of the fact that it is in Europe where the worst situation persists the USA and the USSR, European states should act most responsibly to reach an accord, already this year, on halting the location of other medium-range missiles in the continent and passing on to the elimination of those in place. The European states should assume a direct, greater responsibility in solving the issues directly concerning European nations' life and peace. The concomitant dismantlement of military blocs would make a major contribution to building an atmosphere of confidence in Europe, with a reduction of their military activities as a first step along that line. The Romanian president and the Hellenic prime minister state for the broad development, based on equality and mutual advantage, of the ties between the European countries, for substantial progress to be made in all the areas stipulated in the CSC final act, first of all in the field of disarmament, economic and technical-scientific cooperation, without restrictions and discriminations, as well as in other areas.

To that end, they believe it is highly significant that the all-European meeting in Vienna this autumn should be thoroughly prepared, that it should take place in a constructive spirit and conclude with positive results.

All the states participating in the conference on [words indistinct] ends, to achieve a United Europe on the basis of respect for the diversity of social systems. All states must strictly observe in their relations the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the threat and use of force, the sacred right each people has to choose its own development path, free from outside interference.

III. Thoroughly examining current aspects of Balkan cooperation the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic reiterated their firm commitment to the cause of the continual development of links of peaceful cooperation and good neighbourliness among all the Balkan states.

The experience acquired in cooperation on multiple planes was highly assessed and the need was stressed for the Balkan countries to step up their efforts for the furtherance of dialogue and cooperation on a political, economic, technical-scientific plane and in other areas of mutual interest.

Romania and Greece call on the Balkan states to further work to achieve a zone of peace and good neighborliness, understanding and collaboration, free from nuclear and chemical weapons, in the Balkans, to continue contacts, at the level that will be covenanted, with a view to examining tangible aspects of the attainment of those goals. In context, the calling of a summit meeting of the Balkan states would be highly significant for the attainment of those aims.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou state, in the framework of confidence-building in Europe, for the elimination of foreign military bases.

Support was also reiterated to the creation of denuclearized zones in northern and central Europe, as well as on other continents.

IV. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic state for an exclusively peaceful settlement of all interstate litigious issues in keeping with international law regulations and the principles of the United Nations.

In this context they urge the sides in conflict in various parts of the world to take action, in the spirit of the solemn appeal adopted by the UN in 1985 for an immediate cessation of military hostilities and a passage to negotiations. More particularly, the use and threat of force, interference in other states' internal affairs should be completely renounced.

It was assessed that the non-solving of the Cyprus issue posed a threat to peace and security in the region. The need was brought to the fore to observe the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

Romania and Greece reiterate their support to the people's fight for liberty and independence as well as their solidarity with it, against all forms of colonialist and neocolonialist policy, against racist, apartheid policies.

V. Believing that, to overcome the serious situation the world economy is faced with, urgent measures are required, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic are for the global settlement underdevelopment issues, the establishment of a new world economic order. A set of measures should be urgently taken to this end for the global settlement of the foreign debts of the developing countries, the creation of a special UN organism for the foreign debt issue.

A special conference within the United Nations to be attended by developing and developed states should be called to find a global solution to the underdevelopment problems, to the building of the new world economic order, to overcome the current economic crisis.

It is in the interests of all states that underdevelopment is eradicated as soon as possible, a new international economic order is achieved, and the grave world economic problems are solved by way of negotiations.

VI. Starting from the fact that in our time, each state, each nation -- big or small -- has responsibilities for the fate of peace and civilization, Romania and Greece are firmly for all states' participation on equal terms in the international life, for the democratization of interstate relations, for a more active contribution of small, medium -sized countries, developing and non-aligned countries to the cause of detente and cooperation, for an enhanced UN role in safeguarding people's peace, progress and prosperity.

There are forces in the world capable to bar the way toward a nuclear catastrophe, to change the course of events and to determine the promotion of real disarmament, peace and collaboration policies.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic address a solemn call on all heads of state and government in Europe and throughout the world to do their utmost to mark the international year of peace with specific actions for a passage from confrontation to a policy of negotiated settlement of the major issues concerning mankind, for ensuring a peaceful and happy future to all peoples, for the triumph of peace on earth.

Departs 11 Sep

AU111340 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Today Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, left Bucharest. Upon departure, at Otopeni Airport, where the flags of the two countries where hoisted, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic was seen off by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania. Also in attendance were Nicolae Constantin and Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime ministers of the Government; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs; other government officials; representatives of the leadership of some economic ministries; and other officials.

Romania's ambassador in Athens, Nicolae Ecobescu, and Greece's ambassador in Bucharest, Dhimitrios Serbos, and embassy members were also present.

A military guard lined up at the airport in honor of the guest. The national anthems of the Hellenic Republic and of the SR of Romania were played.

COMAN RECEIVES POLISH PROSECUTOR GENERAL

AU111736 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1986 -- A delegation of the Prosecutor's Office of the Polish People's Republic, led by Prosecutor-General Jozef Zyta, who paid a visit to Romania, was received by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Nicolae Popovici, procurator-general of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Jowalski Jozef, consul of Poland in Bucharest, attended.

During their stay in Romania, the guests conducted talks at the Procurator-General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Tribunal and Brasov County Procurator's Office.

WALDHEIM, VRANITZKY RECEIVE OPREA IN VIENNA

AU091934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) 9/9/1986 -- Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria, received Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, who paid a visit to Vienna. On the occasion an exchange of messages took place between Romania's Prsident Nicolae Ceausescu and the Federal president.

A similar exchange of messages took place when the Romanian depluty prime minister was received by federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Franz Vranitzky.

During the interviews, stress was laid with satisfaction on the ascending course of relations of collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Austria, and the joint wish was expressed to further develop the Romanian-Austrian collaboration in all fields, in the spirit of talks and summit accords.

The resolve was reiterated to work for the expansion and diversification of these relations, of the political dialogue, for the expansion of economic cooperation and trade exchanges, on mutually advantageous terms, on a long-term basis, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of understanding and peace in Europe and the world over.

Aspects of the current international life were also approached during the talk.

FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU111938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Tezt] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1986 -- A delegation of the National Coalition Party of Finland, led by Jouni Saarkijaarvi, deputy chairman of that party, paid a visit to Romania over September 7-11 upon an invitation extended by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF).

The delegation conducted talks at the headquarters of the SDUF national Council and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Aspects were approached related to the development of Romanian-Finnish ties and issues of the world political life were discussed.

During their stay in Romania, the members of the delegation saw round economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and the country of Constanta.

SCINTEIA ON HARARE NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU111646 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 11 Sep 86

["Positive Contributions to Harmony With All Peoples' Interests of Peace, Independence, and Progress" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1986 -- The eighth summit in Harare -- a highly important event in the international life -- evinced once more, through its proceedings and the documents endorsed by the representatives of the 101 participating states, the particularly significant role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the world political arena, its outstanding contribution to promoting the essential aims of international peace, detente and collaboration, a commentary run by "SCINTEIA" in its September 11 issue shows referring to the political documents adopted by the meeting. The commentary underlines that Romania's special interest in the proceedings found a telling expression in President Nicolae Ceausescu's message to the conference. The message pointed to Romania's high appreciation for the Non-Aligned Movement's role in the settlement of the major problems of our days, and reiterated the RCP and Romanian state's high-principled stand on these problems, Romania's determination to further act, alongside all the advanced sociopolitical forces, for solutions apt to harmonize the interests of all peoples, the general interests of peace and progress, the commentary shows. In the speech he made at the recent Working People's Congress, the Romanian head of state emphasized again that the significance Romania, which takes part in the Non-Aligned Movement's activity as invited guest, attached to the Harare conference, highlighting the need to adopt joint positions on the major present-day issues.

Reviewing the topics approached by the meeting, the commentary points out that it laid special stress on the questions related to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement - a prerequisite for its growing might and influence over current developments.

The conference proceedings and documents proved the non-aligned countries' will to intensify their activity for the lofty common goals, for the promotion of peace, security and general progress, for the observance of the peoples' right to be free, independent and sovereign, masters of their own destiny, for the building of a new world economic and political order. In this framework mention is made of the decision to set up a standing body of the Non-Aligned Movement with a view to implementing its programmes.

The documents adopted -- the political declaration, the special declaration on southern Africa, the appeal for Namibia's immediate independence -- sanctioned the targets and actions which are illustrative of the convergency of views on highly important matters. The fact that these objectives and options coincide with the goals for the attainment of which Romania carries on a tireless and multilateral activity are another confirmation of the rectitude of Romania's position and orientations, porove that the policy of peace and understanding promoted by Romania meets the Romanian people's vital interests, and corresponds to mankind's lifty aspirations, the commentary shows, further reading: The conference underscored the need to halt the dangerous course of events, provide conditons for peaceful coexistence and interstate collaboration. Through the appeal addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Regan, the participants in the conference requested the USSR and the USA, the other nuclear powers to take urgent measures conducive to eliminating a davastating nuclear war, continuing the dialogue with a view to stopping the arms race and concluding real accords on disarmament. Further stress was laid on the special importance of taking tangible such measures as an end to nuclear tests, to the manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons, and the creation of zones free from like weapons. The conference reiterated the fundamental aims of the Non-Aligned Movement, the fight against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, against any form of foreign interference, exploitation or domination as well as the importance for the democratization of international relations, strict observance of the new principles of interstate relations, as the only possible basis for a free and independent development of all peoples.

One of the major ideas underscored during the conference just as in the political declaration, SCINTEIA assesses, is the need for a peaceful, negotiated solution to interstate litigious issues and differences, no matter if they are of concern to non-aligned states or other countries of the world. The political declaration addresses concrete appeals for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the situations in the Middle East, Lebanon, Cyprus, Central America, of the Iran-Iraq conflict, a.o. Concern was also shown for the situation in southern Africa, the conference condemning Pretoria's attempts to maintain the minority racist regime's domination, to perpetuate Namibia's occupation and intensify its aggressive actions against independent neighbour countries. The special declaration on southern Africa set a number of specific actions against the RSA and recommended the setting up of a special fund of solidarity to assist the front line countries. The appeal for Namibia's immediate independence declared for the application of the Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on Namibia, the newspaper mentions.

The reasonable stands that prevailed over the Harare conference, and the documents it adopted are illustrative of the outstanding role and contribution of that event, of the Non-Aligned Movement in general to the efforts for the promotion of peace, SCINTEIA shows in conclusion, emphasizing that Romania is determined to intensify its collaboration with the non-aligned countries, with the developing states, with the sociopolitical forces everywhere, for the ensurance of the triumph of a new policy of peace, equality and progress all over the world.

NICU CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT EVENT ON DANUBE CANAL

AU071750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/9/1986 -- A festivity was held on Sunday, September 7, marking the conclusion of activities on the national youth building site of the Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari canal.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] Central Committee, attended the festivity and took the floor on the occasion.

Present were also Mihai Marina, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the RCP; Pavel Aron, minister of transport and telecommunications; party, state and UCY activists, former and present brigade workers, many young people.

The national youth building site of the Poarta Alba-Midia-Navodari canal is another important contribution of the youth to the fulfillment of the country's great socioeconomic development targets.

Continuing the rich traditions of the builders of the Danube Black Sea canal, the thousands of young people performed a large volume of excavations, drainage, embankment and other operations worth over 850 million lei.

The participants in the festive meeting sent a telegram to RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. [passage omitted]

U.S. NAVY SHIP ARRIVES ON UNOFFICIAL VISIT

LD111105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Rijeka, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The U.S. Navy guided-missle destroyer, "Seller," sailed into the port of Rijeka today on a 6-day unofficial visit.

During the visit the crew will tour the city's cultural and historical sites.

U.S. COVERAGE OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT 'DISTORTED'

AU081959 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 86 p 3

[TANJUG article "Distorted Picture"]

[Text] New York, 4 Sep -- As the Harare conference continues, the impression of media attitude here with regard to that conference is becoming a definite and not completely expected conclusion. According to already established, and on past occasions, repeated formulas, the nonaligned meeting is observed from a special angle which never renders a global, but always partial and hence distorted and untrue picture.

This angle is changed from this time to time, depending on needs or conditions, but never so much as to encompass the events in their entirety. Therefore, the American press or television ignors the conference completely for days, or when it decides to report, it consciously or unconsciously choses those details from the conference which lead one to wrong conclusions.

When it finally decides to deal in so-called analysis, the press here actually mostly deals in "geodesic works [geodetski radovi]." Although it has been repeated many times that nonaligned policy is not directed against any group of countries, even prominent commentators constantly get involved in measuring the nonaligned countries' distance from one or the other bloc.

Since what is involved is politics and economy, and not mathematics or other exact categories, it therefore often seems to them that nonaligned countries are closer to (or farther from) one or another bloc.

It is from those, actually ideological, prejudices that the persistent search for dissent originates, even when the dissent takes the form of procedural disagreements. If that is not found, then with the same diligence one snoops for real or invented affairs that would confirm the preconception about a meeting of some statemen of "shady character."

Regardless of whether such arbitrary conclusions are "premeditated" or they are just a consequence of the traditional scorn for everything that lies outside the strict boundaries of certain social and economic systems, it is a fact that those conclusions give readers and viewers an incorrect impression of most of the world.

The need for a global view is therefore imposed not only as an act of journalistic ethics, but also of elementary justice. This is, finally, shown by the fact that its over 100 members, the Nonaligned Movement represents two-thirds of UN members or, put more plainly, two-thirds of the "political globe" itself.

PRESIDENCY DEEMS SUMMIT DELEGATION 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD120145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today and discussed a report of the Yugoslav delegation at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries which was held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, from 1 to 7 September. The session was presided over by President Sinan Hasani.

The Presidency assessed that the eighth summit -- its results, constructive atmosphere, comprehensive general debate, adopted documents, participation and activities of all the countries, the manifested unity and action orientation -- had been successful. It was stressed that a significant contribution had been made by Zimbabwe, host country, and by Robert Mugabe, chairperson of the eighth summit, in the work of the summit and its huge results.

The essential feature of the eighth summit, it was stressed at the sesson, is the joint orientation and the confirmation of the independent, global and nonbloc orientation of the movement in accordance with the original principles of nonaligned policy, established as far back as the Belgrade conference. This became prominent in the comprehensive statements made during the general debate and at the formal session on the occasion marking the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement as well as during the entire eighth summit.

It was also stressed that the overall course of the eighth summit -- general debate and committee work -- took place in a positive and democratic atmosphere, with the main goal of reaching a consensus on the most important questions. The focus of attention was on the key questions of international relations: peace; security; detente; disarmament; equitable international cooperation; international economic problems and the increasingly difficult position of developing countries; hotbeds of crisis, and in particular the crisis in South Africa because of the acutely aggravated situation in this region. The various stands and decisions made on these questions have great significance for solving world problems as well as for our country in facing economic and other problems, and the difficulties resulting from them.

Stating with satisfaction that this conference was a meeting to further strengthen the unity and action of nonaligned countries, the Presidency pointed out the significance of the action orientation of the eighth summit which was manifested through a strong conviction for the need for great involvement and for finding concrete answers, and for initiating several significant moves for solving key international questions. In accordance with such a general orientation, the summit adopted several important documents and decisions. The main feature of the adopted stands and decisions is in the invitation for dialogue and for constructively solving all questions on principled bases.

It is of particular signficance that the eighth summit devoted great attention to international economic problems. Greater expression was given to the awareness that on these questions, among other things, a decisive battle is being fought for preserving the independence and free development of nonaligned and developing countries and their influence on general trends in the world. The eighth summit also affirms the orientatin to establish a dialogue with economically developed countries, the orientation toward adequate coordination between the nonaligned and developing countries, as well as for concrete measures for strengthening cooperation between nonaligned and other developing countries.

The Presidency adopted the report and positively assessed the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the eighth summit, which confirmed once again the significance and role of the SFRY in the Nonaligned Movement. It was stated that the Yugoslav delegation had been active in the preparations, work, discussions, and decisions of the conference, as well as in solving all the essential questions at the conference, as well as in solving all the essential question at the conference. Members of the Yugoslav delegation held numerous consultations with many nonaligned countries. In meetings with other delegations during the summit, the historic achievements of President Tito and Yugoslavia in the development of the nonaligned policy and movement were stressed. Yugoslavia was also recognized for its involvement in securing the success of this summit.

The Presidency concluded that an operative program of our country's activity on the realization of the stands and decisions of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement should be prepared.

FIDEL CASTRO TO VISIT BELGRADE 'SHORTLY'

LD120738 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0255 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 12 (TANJUG) -- President of the Cuban State and Ministerial Councils and First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Fidel Castro is shortly to pay an official and working visit to Yugoslavia. The Cuban head of state comes to Belgrade at the invitation of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency.

The exact date of the visit has not been revealed.

ZEMLJARIC TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN BAGHDAD

LD111643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, today positively assessed the overall development of bilateral economic relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq.

In a talk, which lasted almost 2 hours and in which SFRY Ambassador to Iraq Djevad Mujezinovic also took part, the two sides expressed readiness to find the best solutions for some unresolved qustions in the sphere of economic cooperation. They also noted the interest of Yugoslavia and Iraq in developing and promoting their economic relations.

FEG Vice President Janez Zemljaric and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan also expressed satisfaction with the results of the recently ended Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. On this occasion Ramadan, who led his country's delegation at the nonaligned summit, highly assessed cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia in Harare, which represents a reflection of the friendly relations between the two countries and their devotion to the principles of the nonaligned policy.

The Yugoslav delegation, which arrived in Iraq yesterday on as 2-day working and friendly visit, held talks last night with Iraqi trade minister Hassan 'Ali. This evening at the end of the visit FEG Vice President Zemljaric is expected to meet Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq.

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MACEDONIA

LD111714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Skopje, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- A study delegation, led by Yuriy Afanasyev Sergeyevich, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, is visiting Macedonia within the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU. During the talks with Metodije Petrovski, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, the members of the Soviet party delegation were briefed on the realization of congress decisions, especially in the field of culture.

The Soviet visitors also had talks today at the Skopje LC City Committee. During their stay in Macedonia they will visit a number of cultural institutions in Skopje and some historical monuments in Ohrid and Struga.

TANZANIAN ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD102259 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2016 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, September 10 (TANJUG) -- Tanzanian Mining and Energy Minister Al-Noor Kassum arrived to Yugoslavia today on a friendly and working visit.

Franciska Herga, Yugoslav government member and co-chairman of the Yuguslav-Tanzanian Commmttee for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation, held talks with Minister Kassum on the development of all forms of economic cooperation, in particular further possibilities and prospects of bilateral cooperation in the area of energy and mining.

After the talks in Belgrade, Minister Kassum is to visit the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, as well as, several Yugoslav enterprises which carried out work in Tanzania.

RENOVICA GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY

LD091307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has congratulated Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, on the DPRK's anniversary.

The message expresses satisfaction at the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and WPK and the two socialist and nonaligned countries, and it also stresses support for the peaceful unification of the Korean people, the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean peninsula and the transformation of Korea into a nuclear-free zone which would be in the interest of the area and world peace.

MIKULIC GREETS ATANASOV ON BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD091138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a greetings telgram to Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in connection with the Bulgarian national holiday.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ON TERRORISM, DOLANC VISIT

LD111419 Belgrad TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 11 (TANJUG) -- "By ordering the bombing of the Lebanese towns of Sidon and Tyre, the Israeli Government has joined the ranks of terrorists who have perpetrated the terrorist acts at Karachi airport and in a synagogue in Istanbul, in which innocent people were killed", a spokesman for the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat said at a press conference today.

"These brutal attacks on a sovereign country and its civilian population are in gross violation of the norms of international law. Yugoslavia strongly condemns Israel's act and the terrorist acts in Karachi and Istanbul", the Yugoslav spokesman stressed.

Asked to comment on a recent visit to Greece by member of the Yugoslav State Presidency Stane Dolanc, the Foreign Secretariat spokesman said: "From Dolanc's statement, you could see that the talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Foreign Minister Papoulias were very useful and included open questions, within the framework of the firm orientation to a further development of friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries".

SUNDIC ON DENG XIAOPING OFFER TO GORBACHEV

LD082104 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Our foreign political commentary deals with Sino-Soviet relations and the war in Cambodia. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's offer to Mikhail Gorbachev to meet on the territory of the Soviet Union [words indistinct] a support to Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia. Milika Sundic comments:

When Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his recent Vladivostok speech, offered the Chinese leader a top-level meeting at any time and in any place, very few people believed that China's number one, Deng Xiaoping, would be the one to reply -- though with some delay -- to the proposals of the CPSU general secretary. This is precisely what happened. In an interview to the U.S. television network CBS, Deng Xiaoping said that he is ready, despite his advanced years, to meet Mikhail Gorbachev anywhere on the territory of the Soviet Union, if the Soviet Union makes Vietnam halt the occupation of Cambodia and withdraw its troops from this country. According to Deng Xiaoping, this would remove the main barrier in Sino-Soviet relations. He did not mention the two remaining barriers: the reduction in Soviet units along the Chinese border and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

This does not imply that they are not important, but that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, as well as Vietnam's attitude to China, are he main problem in Sino-Soviet relations, that is, the main barrier against the normalization of these relations.

The part of Deng Xiaoping's interview referring to the role of the Soviet Union in resolving the Cambodian problem attracts special attention. Deng is firmly convinced that the Soviet Union can play a decisive role in Vietnam's withdrawal of all the troops from Cambodian, because, as he puts it, the Vietnamese could not fight a single day's battle without Soviet aid. Deng Xiaoping's assessment of the present situation in Sino-Soviet relations is of exceptional importance. It also contains the sharpest condemnation of Soviet policy. For instance, Deng Xiaoping says that confrontation still exists between China and the Soviet Union, due to incitements of Vietnamese forces against China. It remains to be seen what extent Deng's accusation that the Soviet Union incites the Vietnamese against China is correct, but it is very likely that Moscow will react strongly to it, because this is a kind of accusation that cannot be ignored.

Deng's interview with CBS deserves full attention, because this is the first Chinese offer on such a level that speaks about the possibility of the complete normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, that is, the highest-ranking meeting in such a direct manner. It is Deng Xiaoping himself who says that the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev would be of great importance for the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations and for the normalization of state relations between China and the Soviet Union.

With this reply to the offer Mikhail Gorbachev mentioned in his Vladivostok speech, China actually put an end to all the guesswork about the direction in which future Sino-Soviet relations can develop. There will be no top-level meeting and no full normalization of Sino-Soviet relations until Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia, in other words, as long as the Soviet Union continues its support for Vietnam's internvention or sympathizes with it. This is a condition that China is not likely abandon, at least not in the future.

MIKULIC CHAIRS FEC SESSION ON TRADE, TAX, TOURISM

LD111328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANGJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Branko Mikulic, the FEC made a number of decisions concerning current economic policy. The FEC also considered the exchange of goods and services with some countries in the first 6 months of this year and measures needed to promote it further. The need for increasing the trend of using the services of Yugoslav transport firms in foreign trade was stressed. [passage omitted]

The FEC also appointed a coordinating committee for issues of the tax system and policy today. The committee's tasks will be based on the existing provisions to examine and propose measures for changes in this sphere. A consulative council was also formed which will be affiliated to the Federal Committee for Tourism. Dr Slobodan Unkovic, professor at Belgrade Faculty of Economics, has been appointed the council's chairman.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TASKS

LD111642 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium has convened a Federal Conference session for 8 October. In today's debate Presidium members devoted most attention to the preparations for the federal conference session, which will discuss the place and role of social organizations and citizens' associations in the political system and the front of organized social forces. Sonja Badel reports from Belgrade:

Today's debate demonstrated the importance of the Socialist Alliance's links with mass social organizations and citizens' associations. The realistic assessment that the Socialist Alliance relies insufficiently on these organizattions and that it fails to make use of their great creative potential was used as the point of departure in the debate. This led to the conclusion that the Socialist alliance must make a decisive turnabout, not in order to turn all these organizations into political ones, or to impose itself as a tutor, but in order to help them find their place, by way of their delegations in the Socialist Alliance, in the political system, and to stimulate the development of socialist relations of self-management. It was emphasized that the Socialist Alliance should pay more attention to children's and young people's organizations, as well as to many scientific and professional associations which, as treasure troves of knowledge and creativity, are indispensable for the faster material and social development of the country.

Many of those who took part in the debate pointed to the need to heighten the responsibility of the organizers of public gatherings, in particular, of sporting events. Josip Hrvatin said that neither sports nor cultural events should be used as a springboard for anti-self-management and nationalist incidents. In the opinion of Bosko Krunic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Socialist Alliance must, within the framework of various associations and societies, oppose negative tendencies and political abuses to counterrevolutionary ends and other forms of opposition activity. He added that there was no social organisation which are apolitical -- a fact demonstrated by a very successful abuse of some social organizations and associations.

Milan Daljevic's view that the Federal Conference should resolutely reject some of the demands put forward by the so-called alternative movements such as the peace movement engendered much discussion. As he said, they are having a negative effect on the young and their attitude to the army defense. Joze Smole is of the view that the Socialist Alliance must remain open to all new initiatives, even to citizens' spontaneous actions, and that no negative assessments should be made a priori.

Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, said, it would be fair to say -- the majority view -- that the Socialist Alliance cannot shun public debates and actions which are being conducted outside its organizations. It must take an active part in their activity, thus fighting for the political program of the development of the relations of socialist self-management.

Judging by today's debate we can expect an interesting Federal Conference Session, which will be successful only if representatives of associations and social organizations participate.

The SAWPY Federal Conference members also analyzed the experience drawn from the recent elections, when the working people and citizens opted for an independent and united Yugosalvia and self-management, but did not unreservedly give their support to the political system as a whole and to all the shortcomings of our everyday practice. The Socialist Alliance should bear this in mind in its future activity.

The session continues with discussion on the fundamentals of next year's economic policy.

Issues Not Discussed

AU112006 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The elections, as a high social task, have been carried out successfully. One should particularly stress the higher level of political activity and democratic maturity that citizens have shown despite the uneasiness that has existed due to certain conditions that are burdening our entire life. This was the assessment made at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium today. Presidium members also made several suggestions for estabilishing bases of economic policy for next year. In this program, however, we will say a few words about what was not discussed at the session of the Federal Conference Presidium. Here is Kosta Krajincanic:

The agenda envisaged a debate on the question of the unified regulation regarding the appearance and use of nationalities flags. However, this was not discussed. A demand by the LCY Central Committee was accepted that debate be postponed until -- it was said -- all necessary preliminary consultations are carried out on that matter. For the same reason, the SAWPY will still not discuss the possible candidates for president of federal social councils.

It is good political practice to hold all necessary consultations on this sort of question or similar ones. But it seems to us that it would be even better not to do it in advance and behind closed doors, but to carry out all necessary consultations in the Socialist Alliance, in its organs and bodies, and before the eyes of the public, thus in the way prescribed by the systemic regulations on the place and role of our mass sociopolitical organizataion.

Today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium was also expected to discuss the already-known Martinovic case. This should have been done when two reports on the case were finally received by the Federal Conference -- after waiting for a few months -- from the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. But it turned out that more elements that are relevant for opening a political debate should be added to those reports. That task was entrusted to a working group consisting of members of the Presidium who permanently work at the Federal Conference and who will carry out the task in coordination with those who made the above-mentioned reports. After some indecision on whether to open it at all, the debate was postponed for one of the next session of the Presidium. We do not want to repeat the investigation procedure, Federal Conference President Nenad Bucin said, because that was done by the appropriate institutions, and as far as they are concerned the books on the case have been closed.

However, Bucin asked, can we be satisfied with sparse chronology and facts, and think that we -- the Socialist Alliance -- are also free from the obligation to present our opinion and to adopt a position about this case which caused great political repercussions? Bucin also recalled the constitutional function of the Social Alliance to carry out social control over the work of state organs and institutions. Therefore, during the debate one should primarily discuss the quality of those organs' work, and about the connection of their work with all that happened in public in connection with the Martinovic case in a psychological, moral, and political sense. It is exactly for that reason, Martinovic thinks, that one should enable both the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and Public Prosecutor's Office to come before the public and remove all the mystery attacked to the case.

MUNICIPAL LC COMMITTEE EXPELS 13 MEMBERS

LD101608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Summary] Banja Luka, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- In connection with the very difficult situation in the Gradski Saobracaj basic organization of associated labor of the Banja Luka autoprevoz work organization, at a session held last night a working group of the Banja Luka LC Municipal organization proposed that 26 out of 99 members of this LC Basic organization should be expelled. Expulsions were finally endorsed for 13 members, while 1 was given a final warning. The working group also is demanding that all 99 members be penalized.

KOLJ SIROKA LOOKS AT LCY CC MEASURES IN SUVA REKA

LD120704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Suva Reka, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- In implementing the measures of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning the current situation in Kosovo, the municipal administrative organs, the Executive Council, and Judicial Organs of Suva Reka have become increasingly prompt and efficient. Now they are dealing with citizens demands and complaints more speedily, and are undertaking more effective measures to eliminate irregularities and omissions. However, the functioning of the internal affairs organs is still not satisfactory. This, among other things, was the assessment of a session of the Suva Reka political aktiv held today and attended by Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Speaking to the members of the political aktiv, Siroka stressed that the measures of the Presidency and the presidium should be implemented at the grassroots, in everyday contact with the working people and citizens. Therefore, the quality of these measures lies in the fact that they equally refer to political organs as well as to the organs of authority. Siroka also spoke in favor of a radical u-turn in the direction of overcoming the forum type of work, with a greater presence of organized socialist forces in all areas of work and daily life. Recently, Kolj Siroka said, we are also facing organized activity of greater Serbian nationalists, and he added that the objective of all these nationalists was the same -- to inflict harm, primarily on their own nation. Siroka underlined the necessity to deepend ideopolitical differentations both in the LC and other sociopolitical organizations and communities as well as in the organs of authority, particularly in the area of education.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DEVELOPS FISCAL PLAN

LD061109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] 4 Sep, (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo examined the social agreement on special measures for bringing about the policy of the most development possible of Kosovo between 1981 and 1990. [figure as received]

It was stressed that these measures and the agreement should enable the adopted policy and orientation toward the most rapid development possible of Kosovo to be implemented. In the expectation that these measures would be brought about by the agreement, the statement says the province agreed to the social plan for the development of Yugoslavia up to the year 1990. However, the statement stresses, the Executive Council considers that the measures put forward in the agreement do not make it possible to realize the orientation toward securing the most rapid development possible of Kosovo. Nor, it was assessed, do they ensure that the rate at which the province's existing development is substantially below that of the previous plan period. The anticipated measures that would have ensured the real development of the last plan period are lacking.

Attention was also drawn at the session to the need for organs of the federation to undertake the following measures:

-- For organizations of the SAP of Kosovo to be provided with permanent working capital between 1986 and 1990, at least 5 billion dinars from primary issues every year;

-- For the budget of the federation every year to secure funds to repay the annuities that fall due in that period to the international bank for reconstruction and development, for the Radonjic hudro system, Pristina Railway Transport Organization, the Batlava regional water supply system and the self-managing interest communities for the roads; as well as for construction of the Feronikal work organization in Glogovac;

-- To ensure that exchange rate differences on credits from the USSR, CSSR and GDR are covered.

The Kosovo Executive Council will insist in its assembly that these measures be adopted, and advocates that the Yugoslav Assembly should incorporate the same measures in the agreement.

In an evaluation of the economic trends in the province, it was stressed at today's session that these are considerably below what was envisioned by the resolution, and also below those of the same period last year. There is a marked stagnation in industrial production and exports are falling, while all forms of consumption, particularly current losses in the economy, are increasing. The council proposed that the economic problems of the province should be the subject of debates at the next session of the Kosovo Assembly, the statement from the session of the Kosovo Executive Council says in conclusion.

Looks at Nationalism

LD112138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at a session today discussed the first report on the realization of the program of measures and activities of the state administrative and judicial organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on the realization of tasks resulting from the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current political and security situation in the province.

The Executive Council is reported to have assessed that between the adoption of the program and now comprehensive activity of all provincial and municipal organs has developed on putting into perspective, examining, and defining the situation and undertaking effective measures to eliminate noticed irregularities and omissions, and that due to this, significant results have been achieved on the realization of established activities. The report stresses that the competent organs have analyzed all the aspects of duress on the members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, and that a series of measures is being undertaken in the area of realizing the constitutionality, legality, promptness, and efficiency in work on timely elimination and prevention of hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, Albanian migration, and the prevention of hostile activity from positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism. Examining and more quickly tackling cases in which citizens' rights have been violated and which have been pointed out through various complaints and petitions had also started.

At the session the participants also endorsed a report on the activity of judicial organs on implementing measures to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo from January through July of this year.

PRIVATE FARMERS IN KOSOVO NOT SELLING WHEAT

AU051610 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 86 p 5

[Z. Zejnelik report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 3 Sep -- Although it was planned in Kosovo to purchase 80,000 metric tons of wheat, only a little over 58,000 metric tons have been purchased so far. The social sector has fulfilled its obligation, but only 1,700 metric tons from the private sector have been stored in silos. [passage omitted]

Some strange things have been happening in Kosovo. Not only do individual agricultural producers fail to sell wheat, but they also feature as the main purchasers of wheat [words indistinct] it is available in stores. And not only that; farmers also buy great quantities of bread, while they keep their wheat and flour "for some better times." [passage omitted]

SENTENCES PRONOUNCED IN KOSOVO RAPE TRIALS

Tetovo Case

AU091638 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] Tetovo, 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Tetovo Communal Court sentenced Isak Bajrami (27) to 2 years imprisonment and ordered the extension of his detention until the sentence for the criminal act of attempting to rape a male juvenile becomes effective. Isak Bajrami attempted to rape a male juvenile of Turkish nationality from Tetovo on 20 August.

Titova Mitrovica Case

AU091637 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 86 p 13

[Lj. K. report]

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 5 Sep -- Under the chairmanship of Judge Avdi Dinaj, the bench of five of the Titova Mitrovica District Court today sentenced two out of three rapists who in the night between 6 and 7 March this year raped S.P. of Serb nationality from Nis.

Tafilj Uka (25) and Enver Breznica (23), both from Vucitrn, were sentenced to 6 and 1/2 years imprisonment each. Semsedin Bajinca who is still at large has not been sentenced. He is on a nationwide wanted list.

Second Titova Mitrovica Case

AU100745 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 7 Sep 86 p 10

[C.I. article: "25 and 1/2 years for Rape"]

[Excerpt] Titova Mitrovica, 6 September -- The bench of five Titova Mitrovica District Court, presided over by Gani Redza, after the main proceedings lasting several days, today pronounced sentences condemning the culprits of the rape on 5 May of Nata Kravlanac from Zemun, living in an extramarital relationship in Gornja Klina, to a total of 25 and 1/2 years imprisonment. [passage omitted]

LATE REPORT: BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS CASTRO'S ARRIVAL

AU121355 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Slobodan Kovacevic report from Belgrade airport on the arrival of Fidel Castro]

[Text] A special plane carrying Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State, landed at Belgrade Surcin airport a few minutes ago. As of several minutes ago, Fidel Castro has been paying an official and friendly visit to our country.

The Cuban leader was welcomed and greeted at Belgrade airport by his host, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium;o Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Branko Mikulic, president of the federal Executive Council; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities were also in the Yugoslav delegation atthe formal welcome.

The Cuban president was accompanied by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the State Council; Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo; and (Adan Escalance), member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

After the cordial welcome, the Yugoslav and Cuban national anthems were played, and the two presidents inspected the guards of honor, and salvoes were fired in honor of the prominent guest from Cuba. Let us say for the time being that the first round of official Yugoslav-Cuban talks will open already this afternoon.

BRIEFS

TANJUG-ANATOLIA AGREEMENT -- Ankara, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- A new agreement on cooperation between the Turkish news agency ANATOLIA and TANJUG was signed in Ankara today. The agreement provides for opportunities for much wider cooperation between the two agencies in order to facilitate mutual all-around reporting on events in two countries. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 4 Sep 86 LD]

EXPORT RESULTS -- Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- According to the data presented today at a session of the coordination committee for economic relations with foreign countries of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, in the first 8 months of this year exports were worth $6.2 billion, which is 3.9 percent less than in the same period last year. Imports are down by 1 percent and amount to $7.4 billion. However, the value of imported raw materials was down by 5 percent compared with last year, while the imports of consumer goods were up by 37 percent. The import deficit was lower than in the same period last year. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 10 Sep 86 LD]

ITALIAN MEAT, LIVESTOCK BANNED -- Ljubljana, September 10 (TANJUG) -- Due to the foot-and-mouth disease in Italy, the Yugoslav federal committee for agricultural banned imports and transit across Yugoslavia of cattle, sheep, goats, swine and all animal products, raw meat and tankage from Italy so to prevent the spread of the disease. Travellers entering Yugoslavia from Italy are not allowed to bring into Yugoslavia the products or raw meat of the mentioned animals, except it it is canned. Disinfection of all vehicles used for transport of livestock, products, raw meat and tankgage of animal origin returning empty is being carried out at the border-crossing with Italy. Vaccination of livestock has begun in all municipalities in the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia bordering Italy, and all trade in livestock was banned for the next 14 days. So far there was not a single registered case of foot-and-mouth disease in Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1949 GMT 10 Sep 86 LD]

IVAN KRAJACIC DIES -- Zagreb, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ivan Krajacic -- Stevo, a veteran of the Yugoslav revolutionary communist movement and the Spanish Civil War, organizer of the uprising in Croatia, one of the closest and most intimate associates of President Tito, people's hero, Hero of Socialist Labor, and member of the Council of Federation, died this evening in Zagreb after a long and grave illness at the age of 81. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 10 Sep 86 LD]